HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,028—New Series. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st Nov.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th "
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	2nd Jan. 1904.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	9th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	16th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Leadon	23rd "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	30th "
M. L. MAMMOHA	10500	G. L. Langborne	6th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	27th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	5th Mar.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	12th "
M. L. MACEDONIA	10500	T. S. Angus	19th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	26th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	2nd April.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Leadon	16th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	23rd "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	30th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co,

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4339	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NILUS	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

She Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Colspellier, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Passoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES. 1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for November contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

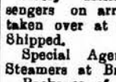
S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 28th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	32	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	290	500
LIVERPOOL, LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	550	850	470	720	420	640
	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6500	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6500	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Khaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th April.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J. Campbell	30th April.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 900.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

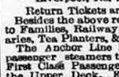
The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	28th Nov. 1903.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,804	11th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	31st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.



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BOOKED free of charge for Commission, from Bombay, Calcutta Karachi and Colombo, to London, Liverpool, China, Japan, America and other Ports by the following lines :—

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL.
BRITISH INDIA.
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
AUSTRIAN LLOYDS.
ANCHOR LINE.
RUBATTINO.
ELLERMAN (including) CITY AND HALL LINES.
ORIENT-PACIFIC.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
INDO-CHINA AND APCAR.
PACIFIC MAIL.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL.
CANADIAN PACIFIC.
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Tickets Issued and Berths Reserved to Calcutta by the Bengal Nagpur Railway for which we are Agent.

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WILLIAM WATSON CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
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BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS:
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DR. MAGINN'S FAMOUS "AMERICAN SPECIFIC G."

"Specific," means certain, infallible; and Dr. MAGINN'S "American Specific G." is the only certain safe and speedy cure for all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, or Urinary Irritation in any stage of the disease. It prevents stricture and all other bad consequences. This remedy is compounded personally by the distinguished Specialist J. A. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A., who has had many years experience in thousands of cases. Immediate relief and permanent cure. Dr. MAGINN'S written guarantee in every package. Beware of fraudulent imitations. See Dr. MAGINN'S signature on every package. Price Rs. 3 sent in stamped wrapper by Registered Post to any address on receipt of price. Circulars and Testimonials free for stamp. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 52/1 Park Street, Calcutta.

"When you write, please mention this Paper."

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,

OF LONDON
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

GUARANTEED CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

Our Special Brands.
"A. 1." and "Elephant."

REWARD of Rs. 100 will be paid to any one who brings to our notice any INFRINGEMENT of our BRAND by any unscrupulous person and secures a conviction in the Police Court.

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67, Meadows Street, Fort,
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Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
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Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

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FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
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MANUFACTURED OF THE FINEST MANILA HEMP
BY
MESSRS. HARTON & CO.,
OF CALCUTTA.
LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

W. CROWDER AND CO., LD.,
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HAMS,
BACON AND CHEESE,
AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES
SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY,
and over 300
CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S
OILMEN STORES
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,
GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
NOW ARRIVING
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY BOXES
JUST UNPACKED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
MARRONS GLACÉS, CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT,
PARISIAN DRAGEES AND FRESH-MADE
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
IMITATION FRUIT AND FLOWERS,
CHOCOLATES, Etc., Etc.

NEW PRICE-LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
ALL ORDERS receive the prompt and careful attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS,

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

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IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE

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[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
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THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs. 16	8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	...	" 13	2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	...	" 11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	...	" 17	10 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	" 15	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	" 13	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	" 17	7 " "
"	II	...	...	...	" 13	8 " "
"	III	...	...	...	" 11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	...	" 16	8 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	" 13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	" 11	10 " "

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
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Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST
FEW
NIGHTS
OF THE
LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, THE 21ST NOVEMBER,
"TURNED UP."
FOR THE LAST TIME.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK,
COMMENCING MONDAY, THE 23RD,
AND
TUESDAY, THE 24TH NOVEMBER,
"UNCLES AND AUNTS."

WEDNESDAY, 25TH, AND THURSDAY, 26TH,
"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES."

FRIDAY, THE 27TH, AND SATURDAY,
THE 28TH NOVEMBER,
"ARE YOU A MASON?"
Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	" 3
Pit Chairs	" 2
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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

AUSTRALIAN FODDER Co.

FOR greater convenience, in controlling our steadily increasing BUSINESS with all parts of India and in order to be nearer the great centres of DEMAND and FODDER SUPPLIES, the Head Office of the Australian Fodder Company and Salvitio Australian Veterinary Remedies has been transferred to Dehra Dun U. P. The Calcutta Agency will continue to execute all orders from constituents in its District as usual, and due Notice will be given of the establishment of new local Agencies elsewhere

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE APPOINTED A COMMISSION to enquire into the physical development of its subjects.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE will pay Rs. 50 to any of their pupils who fail to pass tests in Physical Culture which they have agreed to prepare the pupil for.

For particulars of our Course apply to

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Madras.

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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
SEASON 1904.

Passages Booked by :—

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HALL LINE,
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} Best available berths secured. Reductions to Railway Employes, Missionaries and families obtained.

PASSAGES for non-liners registered on application. Baggage received, shipped and stored at low rates. Passengers met on arrival at Railway Stations.

For particulars and sailings apply to

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PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
103—5, Hornby Row, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI LALLIBAI, wife of BABOOBHAI CANDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Lad Bania Inhabitant, (no occupation), residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, deceased.

1. BABOOBHAI CANDAS, husband of the abovenamed deceased, and
2. MANECKLAL MUGGONLAL, both of Bombay Hindus Lad Bania Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings. If they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the 4th year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 11th day of November, 1903.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 500,000 Marks, say 30,000 £ sterling.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.
First drawing: Dec. 17th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY
of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the CHANCES OF WINNING
In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which
M. 11,306,300 or about £565,300 sterl.
SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 115,000 of which 57,755, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.

The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be:

600,000 Marks or about £30,000 sterl.

Especially there are the following principal prizes

Premiums:		Prizes:			
1 of 300,000 M.	abt. £ 15,000	1 of	60,000 M	abt. £	2,000
1 of 200,000 M.	" 10,000	4 of	30,000 M	"	1,500
1 of 60,000 M.	" 3,000	5 of	20,000 M	"	1,000
1 of 50,000 M.	" 2,500	2 of	15,000 M	"	750
1 of 40,000 M.	" 2,000	16 of	10,000 M	"	500
1 of 35,000 M.	" 1,750	55 of	5,000 M	"	250
1 of 30,000 M.	" 1,500	103 of	3,000 M	"	150
Prizes:		155 of	2,000 M	"	100
1 of 100,000 M.	" 5,000	616 of	1,000 M	"	50
1 of 80,000 M.	" 4,000	1 of	950 M	"	25
1 of 70,000 M.	" 3,000	1022 of	400 M	"	20
1 of 50,000 M.	" 2,500				

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 57,755 prizes and 8 premium-prizes.

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus.

These 57,755 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000, in 5th to M. 80,000, in 6th to M. 90,000, and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to £—18sh.—d. for a full ticket
" —9—" for half a ticket
" —4—6" for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also send gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR,
Banker,
at HAMBURG, Germany.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD AT SIMLA.

"THE HIGHLANDS," a desirable detached RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakkoo within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 19 acres 2013 square yards, on which are 2 most desirable building sites at present unutilised.

It contains Drawing Room 26×22, Dining Room 28×19 3 large and 4 small Bed Rooms with necessary Bath Rooms Offices, 2 Staircases etc.

Servants' Quarters,—Cook Room, Large Godown, and Stables for 12 horses are detached.

The House has just been put into a thorough state of repair.

PRICE—Rs. 40,000 or offers.

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER,
Dholpur State, Dholpur.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET AT SIMLA,

"EVEREST" a desirable, commodious RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakko within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 2 acres 779 sqr. yds, and containing :—

Large Drawing Room	44×26	feet
Dining Room	31×21	"
Library	31×21	"
1 Bed Room	41×21	"
4 Bed Rooms	25×21	"

with 4 small Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, W. C. S. Offices, two Staircases, etc.

A Glass Verandah 13 feet wide encloses 3 sides.

It is fitted throughout with oil gas made at a fully equipped factory on the premises.

Large Servant Quarters, Cookhouses etc., are detached from the main building. The House, which is suitable for a Native Prince, Private Residence, Boarding House or Sanatorium, has just been placed in thorough repair.

PRICE—Rs. 75,000 or offers.

For further particulars apply to

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Dholpur State, Dholpur.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 444 of 1881.

JUGMOHANDAS MUNGULDAS ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
FREDERICK YORKE SMITH .....
TRIBHOWANDAS MUNGULDAS .....
PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS & others. } Defendants.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MANGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

THE SURVIVING EXECUTOR of the Will of the late Sir Mungouldas Nathoobhoy, under power given to him by the Decree of the High Court in Suit No. 444 of 1881, dated the 4th day of October, 1893, INVITES OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or any of them.

Further Particulars and the Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors to the Executor, in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay. The offers should be sent to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., as such Solicitors, but the surviving Executor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Offer. The following descriptions are believed to be correct, but the Vendor will not be responsible for unintentional omissions or inaccuracies.

Dated this 21th day of October, 1903.

PARTICULARS.

1. A piece of land containing by estimation about one thousand two hundred and sixty-two square yards more or less, with the Chawls or Ranges of Shops thereon, situate at Shaik Memon Street, and called or known by the name of the Green or Cutlery Market, bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Shaik Ali Janjiker Street, on the South by the half portion of a lane called Mircha Market Lane, on the East by various houses and shops, and on the West by Shaik Memon Street, and which was purchased by the late Sir Mungouldas Nathoobhoy from the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, and comprises the following Properties viz., property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C. Ward No. 140 (1), Street Nos. 97 to 103 and 2 to 18, Mircha Market Lane. Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C. Ward No. 525 Street No. 29-33, Street Mircha Market Lane. Property assessed under Ward C, Ward 523 Street No. 34-38 and 49 of Janjiker Street, Mircha Market Lane. Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward 517, Street Nos 1 to 47, Street Janjiker Street.

2. AN AREA OR BLOCK OF LAND AND PREMISES AT SHAIK MEMON STREET CALLED THE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY CLOTH MARKET, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, VIZ.—

FIRSTLY.—A piece of Land, containing approximately an area of 7,715 square yards with shops thereon for the most part used by Piece-goods Dealers, bounded on the North by Shaik Memon Street and by Old and New Hanuman Lane, and bounded on the East by Shaik Memon Street, and on the South partly by property belonging to Govindjee Bhanjee, partly by the property fourthly hereinafter described, partly by the land premises thirdly hereinafter described taken on perpetual lease by the late Sir Mungouldas Nathoobhoy from the late Jagannath Shankerseth, partly by the piece of land and premises secondly hereinafter described, and partly by various small pieces of land and the buildings thereon adjoining or near to the said premises secondly hereinafter described, and bounded on the West partly by new Hanuman Lane and partly by Kitchen Garden Lane and partly by the property secondly hereinafter described, and the Municipal Assessment numbers of which property first described are Ward C, Ward Nos. 2180(1)-13; 1291 (1), 1290 (6), 12 3, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1301 (1), 1302 (6), 1302 Street Nos. 50 to 112, 114a 194a, 94a, 84a, and 74a, Shaik Memon Street Street Nos. 19 to 31 and 36 to 38, and No. 3, Hanuman Lane excepting nevertheless and reserving for charitable or religious purposes a spot of ground in Old Hanuman Street part of the said piece of land on which a small temple dedicated to the God Hanuman stands.

SECONDLY.—A piece of land and premises situate near Kitcuen Garden Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 494 square yards or thereabouts, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, bounded on the North and East by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the piece of land and houses belonging to Narayen Kashinath and others, on the West by the private passage leading to Kitchen Garden Lane, which property secondly described is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Street New Hanuman Lane, Ward Nos. 1237, 1238, Street Nos. 5 and 6, New Hanuman Lane.

THIRDLY.—A piece of leasehold Land and buildings thereon, consisting of Chawls and Warehouses to the south of the property first hereinbefore described, the area of which is approximately one thousand nine hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, which was taken on a long lease renewable in perpetuity by the said late Sir Mungouldas Nathoobhoy from the late Jagannath Sunkerseth, under an Indenture of Lease dated the 11th July, 1862, and is bounded on the North by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property next hereinafter described, and on the West by a piece of Land and Houses thereon belonging to Narayen Kashinath and other persons. The Municipal numbers of which said property thirdly described are Ward C Ward Nos., 2 to 8, 1239, 13 0, 1199 (1), 1199 (2), 1250 (1), 1250 (2), and Street Nos. 7 and 8, New Hanuman Lane, 17 to 31, 31 to 33 to 45,45 Kitchen Garden Lane, and 64 to 74 to 94, Shaik Memon Street.—

AND FOURTHLY.—A piece of land with the sheds thereon, containing an area of 540 square yards or thereabouts, situate next to the said properties thirdly and first hereinbefore described, bounded on the North by the said property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the said Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property of Govindji Bhanji and Franji Hormusji Sima, and on the West by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, the Municipal numbers of which said property fourthly described are and No. 1198 (1), 1198 (2), Street Nos. 9-15 and 15 Kitchen Garden Lane. According to a recent measurement it has been found that the areas of the pieces of land are as stated above.

It is believed that these areas were in the possession of the late Sir Mungouldas Nathoobhoy and have been in the possession of his Executors since the Testator's death and such areas will, if possible, be made over to the purchaser, but the Vendor does not guarantee that the areas are correct, and will not be responsible for any deficiency nor for any increase in the areas so as to be under any obligation whatever to show any title thereto.

3. A piece of land with the messuages or tenements thereon situate at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,767 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by the half portion of a lane called Mircha Market Lane, on the East by various houses and shops, and on the West by Shaik Memon Street, and which was purchased by the late Sir Mungouldas Nathoobhoy from the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, and comprises the following Properties viz., property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C. Ward No. 140 (1), Street Nos. 97 to 103 and 2 to 18, Mircha Market Lane. Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C. Ward No. 525 Street No. 29-33, Street Mircha Market Lane. Property assessed under Ward C, Ward 523 Street No. 34-38 and 49 of Janjiker Street, Mircha Market Lane. Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward 517, Street Nos 1 to 47, Street Janjiker Street.

4. A piece of vacant ground, comprising two plots at Nowlucka, situate on one side of and adjoining a well, known as Culliandas well, and the pavement thereto belonging which, is but on the thoroughfare formerly known as Rampart Row now called Fort Street, near the St. George's Hospital, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 695, Collector's new No. 5738, old Survey No. 5-1269, new Survey Nos 84, 91, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 2018, Street No. 253, the whole property containing an area of one hundred and one square yards and half of another square yard or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the said well and the pavement thereto belonging, on the South by the property of Khimji Lakmidas, on the East by the property of Gopalji Cullianji and Mowji Khimji, and on the West by the property of Vurjiwandas Madhowdas.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors to the Surviving Executor of the Will of the late Sir Mungouldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I.

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1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions,
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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° test sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Baudora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done into Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. H. PRICE Rs. 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex, (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable to wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND. 105 N.B.—Size of waist required.

FOR THICK HEAD—A dose of KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT & PURIFYING SALINE in the early morning is the best thing. Rs. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.,	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.,	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.,	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.,	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.,	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburg.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS,	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.,	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.,	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.,	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.,	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.,	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.,	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG,	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR,	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth.
R. SOHLUMBERGER,	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.,	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.,	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.,	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.,	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.,	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.,	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.,	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP,	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.,	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.,	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE,	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.,	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.,	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.,	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKEY.
And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuine ness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Cork's, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son" Ltd.

WHAT IS THIS?
ARE YOU NOT AWARE OF IT?
That we give PRIZES FREE of COST, to our Customers with a view of introducing our Specialities in this Country.

Rs. 5,000

TO THE PURCHASERS OF A PURE SILVER PENCIL, Rs. 2-8.
LADY'S MUFF CHAIN, Rs. 2,
PURE SILVER TRINKET RING, Re. 1-8.
SET OF STUDS OR GENT'S CHAIN, Re. 1-8.
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3-8.
ENGLISH PALANKEEN TIME-PIECE, (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4-8.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7-8.

UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost up to the 5th DECEMBER, 1903, and the DRAWING will be held on the 12th DECEMBER, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of the Public.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	Cash		1,000
1 Do.	Gold Watch		500
1 Do.	Cash		300
20 Prizes	"	Rs. 20 each...	400
100 Do.	"	" 10 " ...	1,000
200 Do.	"	" 5 " ...	1,000
200 Do.	"	" 4 " ...	800
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS—
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local or Up-Country Gentlemen.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses changed cheap.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Re. 1 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Re. 1-7. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Cash terms strictly adhered to. Correspondence invited.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and D

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Malacca.	Manila	Kobe,
Singapore, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu. (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... „ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARIS BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learn on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

[Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for terms remaining as at present per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 40 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 10,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. OAKES RATTIGAN, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. | Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA.	ICHIG.	SAIGON,
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places of Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

RUBBER APPLIANCES.

SEND 2 STAMPS for Illustrated Booklet of Elastic Hosiery, Water Bottles, Bandages, Belts, Trusses, Syringes, Enemas, Surgical Appliances, and Specialities of Every Description.

N.B.—We send all goods on approval, and guarantee English manufacture.

NORTHERN SURGICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCE COMPANY.
Dept. K.
161, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London, England.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES
EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life."

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism at the time, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.
"May 18, 1899."

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 1s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of obstinate cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The word "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's Worsdfanol Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

290-02—Payne and Co—The Badische Anilyne and Soda Fabriek vs Tejpall Godeo and others—Dikshit and D
295-02—Hiralal D Sittaram Sawhi vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D
455-02—Payne and Co—Mohmulal Kurson vs Gangaram Ranji and others—Hiralal D and Daphtary and F
671-01—B Raghavaya Hurrivalubh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narondas and others—Edgelow G and W
279-03—Edgelow G and W—Sesamal and others vs Ratanji Sorabji Talati—Bhalshanker K and G
88-01—Hicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Salacoever widow and another
76-01—Hicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoover widow and another
333-02—Balkrishna V N K—Shivshanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehangbir Manekji Contractor—Pestonji H and K
494-02—Tyabji D and Co—Haji Noormahomed Haji Abdulla vs Pragji Lakhmidas and others—Edgelow G and W
483-01—Manshuklal J and H—The Hon'ble Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada—Edgelow G and W
262-02—Mathubhai J and M—Tricumlal Sakarchand and another vs Lukhmidas Narayen and others—Wadia and G, and D and P
210-02—Madhowjee and V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgovendas Jugjivandas and other—Matubhai J and N and Inperson.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to teeth the a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£88 5-8	= — 1-4
2 do. Rentes	£98	= — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 13-16	= + 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	17 1-4	= + 1-8
2 months hence	20 7-8	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	58 5-8	= + 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 18 1-2	= + 1
Berlin	20 45	= unchanged
New York Demand	4 83 7-8	= do.

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct = do.
3 months' slight Bank Bills	4	pr ct = do.
6 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	pr ct = — 1-8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	pr ct = — 1-8
6 months slight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	pr ct = — 1-4

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4	pr ct = — 3-8
7 day market loans	3 1-4	pr ct = — 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta Rs. 30,000 at 1-. 4 1-16d.
Rubber—Para Rubber 3s. 10 1-2d. = unchanged.
Wheat—Club No. 1, Nov.-Dec. Sellers 31s. 5d. = — 9 l,
White Delhi, Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 30s. 9d. = plus 6 l,
White Karachi, Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 29s. 1 1-2d. = plus 3d.
Wheat Red Karachi, Nov.-Dec. Business done. 28s. 4 1-2d. = plus 4 1-2d.
Repeseed Brown, Nov.-Dec. Buyers, 32s. 6d. = plus 3d. Tone firm.
Linseed Gold, Dec.-Jan. Sellers, 33s. 9d. = plus 3d. Tone steady.
Coffee in New York 6 1-3 uncharged.

In Liverpool,—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·00 — 10. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 13-16 unchanged Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·68 — 3	5·65 — 3	5·6 — 2	5·63 — 3
Mar-Apl. 5·63 — 3	Apl-May 5·63 — 2	May-June 5·63 — 2	June.-July. 5·62 — 3
	July.-Aug. 5·61 — 3		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	51,000	
Do. last year	46,000	
Exports to Great Britain	10,000	
Do. do Continent	50,000	
Mid-Uplands	11·35	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	11·16	+ 8
Do. do. March	11·16	+ 11

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 13-16	— 1-16
Futures, month of Feb.	11·03	+ 6
Do. do. May	11·03	+ 7
Tone at close	Steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 19th November, 1903:—

Cotton	2,20 bales.
Wheat	18,284 cwts.
Linseed	3,453 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,286 „
Gingellyseed	18,888 „
Poppyseed	429 „
Groundnuts	210 „
Castorseed	2,29 „
Rice	3,858 „
Myrabollams	2,324 „
Cottonseed	8,671 „

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20

COTTON.—The continued upward movement in the American markets which has characterised the course of the cotton trade during the last three weeks has apparently received a check, and the past week has seen fluctuating markets, which leave rates for Futures in New York in the neighbourhood of those ruling when we last wrote. Spot Cotton has, however, advanced somewhat. In face of the enormous receipts for the week the strength of the New York markets is shown by the fact that prices have not declined.

The following is our usual comparative statement:—

IN NEW YORK—

	12th Nov.	19th Nov.	
Mid-Uplands	11·50	11·35	+15
Futures, month of Dec.	11·08	11·01	+2
„ March	11·14	11·16	+2

The see-saw character of the American markets has affected our local markets in no small degree. The demand has fallen off a good deal, and the excitement of last week has completely quieted down. When last writing, we remarked that prices had been forced up, considerably here, and this is shown to have been the case by the decline in rates this week. As soon as buyers held back the market dropped, and to-day although values in New York are about on a parity with those ruling last week, prices in this market are from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 lower in most qualities. Oomras and Khandeish are the grades most affected with Broach and Bengals following. There is only a moderate enquiry for forward delivery from exporters and the tendency of the market is downwards.

For Ready Cotton there has been a better demand to meet early shipments, and as arrivals are still on a small scale good prices have been obtained for nice lots.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ky. terms)	202	185	...	25 Jan.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ky. terms)	205 / 218	195 / 208	...	20 Nov.
Cawnpore M. G. „	220	210	...	„
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	204	194	...	25 Jan.
Bolati (M.-G.) ...	225	217	...	„
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	207	...	„
Jalgaon do. ...	...	209	...	„
Akola do. ... / Khamagaum do. ... / Karsnja do. ...	227	219	...	„
Dammanum Poolgaum (M.-G.	230	222	...	„
Nagpur (M.-G.)	232	224	...	„
Oomras (M.-G.) good staple	235	227	...	„
Broach (M.-G.) ...	252	...	241	25 Mar.
Do. do.	250	...	...	April.
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ...	239	229	...	Ap.-May.
Do. (H.-G.) ...	237	227	...	„
Mathia (G.M.) ...	216	...	...	Feb.-Mar,
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	235	Ap.-May
Westerns	...	...	226	„

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	6 000 bales
Imports	16,000 „

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·58 — 2	5·53 — 3	5·52 — 3	5·51 — 2

Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June	June-July
5·51 — 2	5·50 — 3	5·50 — 3	5·50 — 2

July.-Aug. 5·79 — 2

LINSEED.—The market opened at Rs. 6-2 and declined to Rs. 6-1, at which rate business was done. During the last day or two prices have improved, and at the close there are buyers at Rs. 6-2.

RAPESEED.—During the past week the market has been steady with a fair business passing. Yellow varieties are 1 anna higher, and at the close we quote as follows:—

Yellow Cawnpore	Rs.	5 8 to 5 9	per cwt.
„ Guzerat	„	5 15	„
Brown Cawnpore	„	5 15	„

POPPYSEED.—The market has been quiet with a small business doing, and prices have given way slightly. We quote Rs. 6-4-6 to Rs. 6-5.

CASTORSEED.—The market has been quiet but steady with a moderate business passing, and rates have been well maintained. At the close we quote for Madras Rs. 21-8.

GINGELLYSEED.—There has been little change in the market during the week, and rates were steady at slightly below last week's quotations. The enquiry is on a moderate scale. Closing quotations are as follows in a firmer market:—

Howree Khandeish Rs.	33-12	per, candy.
15 per, c nt. Mixed „	33-8	„ „
25 „ „ „	33-8	„ „
50 „ „ „	31-8	„ „

WHEAT.—The market has been quiet with little doing, and the following are closing rates:—

91 per cent. Pissi	Rs.	31-4 per candy.
Club No. 1	„	30-12 „
Hard Red	„	21 „

FREIGHTS.—In the early part of the week the market was dull with little business doing, but during the latter part the market has firmed up, and speculators are asking 6d. per ton more for forward loading, the rates being 13s. 6d. January, 13s. 9d. February, and 14s. March to May. For December a large business was done for Hull at 12s. 9d. and for Dunkirk and Antwerp at the same rate. The ready market is slightly better with a little more demand.

For Liners.—The Eubattino have increased their rate 6d higher for each month, the rate being 15s. seed, 15s. 6d. wheat, and 16s. cotton, at which prices business has been done. Austrian Lloyds are booking forward at 13s. 6d. to 14s. The following are the fixtures reported:—s. s. Theodor Willie at 12s. 6d. nett Port Said, option 13s two ports, December loading; s. s. Jesmond, 12s. 6d. nett, Marseilles, December loading, both taken by an Export House; s.s. Queen Louise, chartered at about 15s to load Manganese Ore, December loading; s s Camberwell, fixed at 13s for Antwerp and Hamburg, December loading.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling Exchange has slackened off during the week from several causes. First the supply of merchants' bills, especially for ready delivery, has been very small. The Money Market continues very easy although there are signs of a slight improvement. Secondly there has been more buying of Bank Paper, both for ready and forward delivery. The Bazaar secured some lines at 1s. 4 3-32d Demand and merchants bought Wire at 1s. 4 3-32d to 1s 4d. according to delivery. Then Government finding a good demand for fifty lakhs of Council Bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. promptly increased the amount to be offered to sixty lakhs and accepted 1s. 4 1-32d. for them. Any one can at once calculate what Government lost by their ill-advised action. Having obtained 1s. 4 1-16d. for one week what was the use of trying to force more on the market? The trade will always take extra Bills if they are wanted, and, further, Government are not in any way forced to sell largely just now at the commencement of the export season. Exchange closes quiet, but we doubt if there is room for much further decline.

The following is the Bank of Bombay Statement for the week ending 14th November as compared with that of the 7th November:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Public Deposits	76 628 Increase.
Other Deposits	7 50,045 Increase.
Sundries	29,084 Increase.

ASSETS.

Government Securities ...	3 595 Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities ...	1,68 075 Decrease.
Credits on Securities ...	1,79,531 Increase.
Loans do. ...	1,1 052 Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased ...	2 86 431 Decrease
Balance with other Banks ...	1 31 812 Decrease
Sundries	2,823 Increase
Cash	13,86 502 Increase

The Bank of Bengal Weekly Cash Balance is 22 lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent per annum. The Bank of Bombay rate also remains at 3 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Madras Weekly Cash Balance is 3 3-4 lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum.

The mail of the 6th November brings £280,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 27,10,000
Bombay ...	„ 11,10,000
Madras ...	„ 1,30,000
	Rs. 39,50,000

The mail of the 13th November brings £120,000 silver and £70,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 37,00,000
Bombay ...	„ 22,10,000
Madras ...	„ 20 000
	Rs. 59,30,000

The mail of the 20th November brings £220,000 silver and £60,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 27,00,000
Bombay ...	„ 27,30,000
Madras ...	„ 6,00,000

At the weekly bidding for Council Bills on Wednesday last the 60 lakhs offered were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. No Transfers were given. The applications amounted to 418 lakhs, and the minimum rate received 16 per cent. Extra allotments of 90 lakh on Calcutta were given at 1s. 4. 1-16d. The total amount sold during the week was 52 lakhs, and the amount to be allotted next week remains at 60 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The fluctuations in the Government Paper market throughout the week have been very unimportant. The highest quotation for cash paper has been 98 7-16 and the lowest 98 5-16, business generally being on a comparatively small scale. Operations are chiefly between bazaar speculators, varied occasionally by the Exchange Banks doing arbitrage business between this and Calcutta. That the market has remained so steady is chiefly due to the plethora of money, but in the course of the week we have had evidence that there is more demand for accommodation, inasmuch as the three Presidency Banks announce small reductions in their cash balances. For the time being the Banks cannot profitably augment their resources by importing sovereigns, and as this method of securing returns is closed, the expectations are that money will soon be somewhat dearer, with the usual result that the price of Government Paper and other investment securities will gradually go lower. Port Trust and Improvement Trust Bonds are steady, the former being quoted at 104 1-8 and the latter 102, Bombay Municipal 4 per cents Bonds are quoted at 103 3-4

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	... 1925	103
4 per cent „ „	... 1930	104
4 per cent „ „	... 1932	104
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	... 1923	103 3-4
4 per cent „ „	... 1943	103 3-4
5 per cent „ „	... Tansa	119 1-2
5 per cent „ „	... Sanitary	117 1-2
4 per cent Bo. Improvt Trust	... 1959	101
4 per cent „ „	... 1962	102

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar Silver, ex-duty, ready	Rs.	68-15
Do. do. 1st Settlement	„	68-15
Do. do. 2nd do.	„	68-13
English Bar Gold, ready	„	24-0-6

BULLION.—There has not been any large business in Bar Silver during the week. The price of the metal locally has been ruling between 69 1-4 and 68 9-16. The volume of business has not been heavy, and the market is no doubt glad of a little breathing time to recover from the slump in rates in the previous two weeks. There has been a small business in Bar Gold.

PIECE-GOODS.—For both GREYS and WHITES there is a fair demand, and prices in some instances have been raised. In sympathy with cotton, however, Manchester quotations are very high, and no business of any importance has been booked this week. Dealers are hopeful of a gradual good upcountry demand springing up, and are keen to purchase goods previously bought by firms for nearer shipments. DHOOTIES, FANCIES, DYED GOODS, and PRINTS are also fairly enquired for, and the tone is generally encouraging.

The YARN market during the past week has been very quiet with but few sales reported from first hands. The recent great rise in cotton has had no effect on Yarn prices. China markets keep quiet but steady with a fair offtake.

METALS.—The market for COPPER and YELLOW METAL has been dull and declining with no business passing. IRON and STEEL are steady, and business has been done in G. C. Sheets and Steel Sheets at very low prices. SPELTER is very dull. QUICKSILVER and PIG LEAD are quiet with little doing.

COALS.—Only a retail business reported at previous rates.

SHARES.—The market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,290, even at which rate they are in demand. Commercials were reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 46. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys are quiet at Rs. 420 and Ahmedabad Prantej are in demand at Rs. 505. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 585. New Berars have changed hands at Rs. 537½, and New Indians at Rs. 151 1-4. Volkarts are in demand at Rs. 1,015. Harvey and Sabapathy are quiet at Rs. 640 x. d. Broach City Press shares are weak at Rs. 162½ x. d. In miscellaneous list Bombay-Burmahs have advanced to Rs. 7,000, and quarter shares to Rs. 1,780. Bombay Flours are unchanged at Rs. 930. Delhi Flours are quiet at Rs. 170. Badhan, Piles are steady at Rs. 154. Marcks have changed hands at Rs. 142, Port Cannings at Rs. 422½, and Treachers at Rs. 570. Kemps are quiet and unchanged at Rs. 244. Bombay Telephones are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 24, and Bombay Ice shares are weak at Rs. 50. In spinning and weaving companies Centrals have declined to Rs. 1,635. Swadeshis have changed hands at Rs. 885, Currimbhais at Rs 680, and Chinas at Rs. 630. Davids are quiet at Rs. 240, and Standards at Rs. 345. Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company Mill shares are all quiet with small transactions passing now and then. Colaba Land and Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 390. Framji Petits are quiet at Rs. 680. Manookji Petits are ruling at and about Rs. 2,365 x.d. Morarjis are quiet at Rs. 1,720 and Solapurs at Rs. 1,815. Lakhmidas Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 425. Queen Mill shares have declined to Rs. 570 and Ripon to Rs. 535. Kohinoors are weak at Rs.355. Sassoons are unchanged at Rs. 760 and Sassoon Silk at Rs 515. The rest are almost unchanged.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	Is 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	Is 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.Is. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	Is. 4 7-16d.
French France 5 do do	... 12 3-4
Marks 3 do do	... 123 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	... 130 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	... 180
Japan 30 do do	... 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	98 6
1st Settlement	„	98-5

Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0 to 5 9
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready..	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	4	6 to 6 5
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	8	0
Groundnuts.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	31	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish ...	33	12	0
15 per cent

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

COSTUME MATERIALS

WORSTEDS Rs.2-8 to Rs. 3-8, 54".

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REAL NAVY SERGES FOR YACHTING OR THE TRIP HOME

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BUT IT IS BETTER

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JUST RECEIVED thin Shelled English Walnuts, Barcelona Nuts, Figs in Fancy Baskets, Brazilnuts, Cobnuts, Almonds, etc., etc.

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A challenge was advertised—and is still open (see any Bombay or Madras Daily Paper) for 6 pupils of the "Up-to-date Shorthand" with 6 weeks' teaching, against 6 pupils of Pitman teaching of 6 months, for Rs. 1,000 aside, the winning pupils to have the Rs. 2,000, yet Pitmanites dare not accept. This offer is open to the whole of India.

1st Lesson write any word. No BOOKS TO BUY.
4th " do 40 words a minute.
11th " do 120 " "
21 Lessons for full course—6 weeks' study.

The fees are Rs. 2 each lesson, or Rs. 21 for the course in advance. On and after the 1st of January the fees really must be increased. The object for fixing the absurdly low price of Rs. 21 is to ensure a large number of pupils at once.

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Bombay, 53, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Madras, Y.M.C.A. Buildings.
Poona, 11, Main Street, Camp.
Ahmedabad, 497, Reid Rd., Kalupure.
Karachi, Preedy St.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Warrior 2,304 tons, Captain J Tindale, will sail to-day for antwerp and London with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2,516 tons, Captain C Hayward, sailed yesterday, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Afghan, 1,436 tons, Captain W E Dexter will sail to-day for Mauritius via False Point and Puri with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain H W Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 37 cases opium, 9 cabin and 122 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Quayle ..... Royal Navy
" Pomone.....Comdr Harry Jones ..... "
Torpedo Boat No. 100... ..... "
" No 102... ..... "
" Do No 103... ..... "

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 19.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Agent.
Pentschland (s)	768	Nacoda		The Captain
Kohinoor	1955	Mackinnon		P M & Co
Africa	1302	Pigott		M M & Co
Meteor	2946	Vellinski		A Mantochoff
Hanau	3524	Corran		P M & Co
Pekin	2532	Longden		P & O Co
Fazul Karim	676	Nacoda		G Muthwani
Nankin	2557	Robers		P & O Co
Pundit	3831	Crebbin		T M & Co
Zuire		DaCosta		Portugese Gunboat
Hagfred	699	Sawyer		F F C & Co
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand		M M & Co
Nuddea	1944	Scott		M M & Co
Kirkee	2259	Dermody		W & A G & Co
Kasara	594	Hirst		M M & Co
Lalpoora	742	Rickford		M M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2304	Goodey		Bombay Co
Roscombe	2433	Taylor		M M & Co
Itola	3362	Robertson		M M & Co
Huzara	1326	Trousen		M M & Co
Margon	2260	Hall		P & O Co
Zillah	2412	Rees		T M & Co
Sirdhana	1073	Robinson		M M & Co
Alhonia	699	Dunlop		F F C & Co
Bicalia	1630	Addenbrooke		M M & Co
Queen Louise	2170	Heno		Bombay Co

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Kapurthala s.....	Bamber	Basreh, Nov 12

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel	Commander	Destination
21	Bintsen s	Kynoch	Kobe, &c
	Goldenfels s	Moller	Hamburg
	Aston Hall s	Morgan	Karachi
	Tenpoo	Ruwari	Hull via Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Warrior, Tindale, for Antwerp and London.
" Afghan, Dexter, for Mauritius via False Point and Puri.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
" Ibbin, for Bangkok.
" Nuddea, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Lalpoora, for Calcutta, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 19.

The B I S N Co's steamer Reva, left this evening.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.

The A L Co's steamer Britannia, left for Bombay this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, left Trieste for Bombay on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 29th December.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat, which left Bombay on Thursday the 5th instant, at 11 a.m., arrived at Marseilles on the 16th instant, at 11 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—60 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 224 bales wool R Ringastaral; 12 bales wool N Fatehally and Co; 168 bales wool Adjoa Scales; 65 bales wool N Goculdas; 150 bales cotton Godfrey Saddler; 19 cases Indian condiments M Poonjabee and Sons; 1815 cwt myrabollems Kojee Omarsey; 40.0 cwt cutch—sent Klinck Nixon and Co; 31 bales wool D Nagjee; 8 bales cotton John Fairclough and Co; 40 bales wool J Dongersee; 115 bales wool D Nagjee; 160 bales wool B Harbhun.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—28 bales carpets H [illegible] diamond; 1 bale carpets Finlay Muir and Co; 35 cwt fish maws H A Mohomed; 81 cwt mother of pearl shells S Bainjee; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Keave and Co; 121 cwt turmeric A H Sapal.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—55 bales cotton F E Campbell and Co; 2091 cwt gingellyseed A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Warrior s—1099 cwt gingellyseed A Blaschcek and Co; 55 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 800 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers.

Springwell s—8000 cwt mowrseed F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Labuan s—600 cwt cottonseed Klinck Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibouti s—6703 cwt rapeseed and 1000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—7150 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri; 400 cwt gum Purumoey Jethathoy.

FOR GENOA.

Meteor s—2000 cwt gingellyseed and 2 0 tons old iron Societa Celon ale Italiana; 1040 cwt iron M Samjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—14196 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 51 bales cotton and 1000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers; 4102 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri; 100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton and 1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 2000 cwt rice N Khairaz and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Imperator s—499 cwts gingellyseed A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR SALONICA.

Imperator s—1749 cwt gingellyseed A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Imperator s—999 cwt gingellyseed A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kinshiu Maru s—100 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 670 bales cotton The Mitsui Bussan a; 1000 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 950 bales cotton J Aloji and Co; 100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 200 bales cotton to Dosa and Co; 107 bales cotton J A Jeejeebhoy; 1000 bales cotton F E Campbell and Co; 129 bales cotton Arbuthnot and Co; 2000 cwt barley N Khairaz and Co; 1000 cwt and 100 bags wheat Smith and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kinshiu Maru s—900 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SUNDAY NEXT BEFORE ADVENT, NOVEMBER 22.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns—201, 175, 309 and 361.
11 a.m.—Parish Service.
Hymns—172 and 288.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—2-5, 173 and 24.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
Offertories during the day for Church Expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher Rev. F. Tovey.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-15 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher Rev. Fr. Nicholson. Alms for Choir and Organ.

WESLEYAN CHURCH. (Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev C Ryder-Smith.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Preacher Rev. C. Ryder-Smith.
1.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
8-00 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. Edward Garvey.
5 p.m.—Preacher—Rev Edward Garvey.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL. (Madras Time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—269, 4 and 151.
5 0 p.m.—Sunday school.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—535, 214 and 201.

CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, BANDRA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—291, 255 and 315.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, (Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—28.
Hymns—16, 49 and 47.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH, Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and poor.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. (Wandby Road.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—(St Andrew's Church.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—101, 199 and 301.
Psalm—15 16

BAPTIST CHURCH. (Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Speaker, Pastor A. Haegert.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
Hymns—381, 386, 313, 184 and 373.
11 a.m.—Matins and Instruction.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—261, 253, 208 and 231.

THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to introduce to you a simple system of forwarding packages Home and which

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1903.

SHOOTING AND SOLDIERING.

IN "Leaves From the Diary of a Soldier and Sportsman" (John Murray) Sir Montagu Gerard has contributed a delightful book to the reading world. His service as a Gunner, extending over forty years, afforded him opportunity for observing men and manners in many countries, and for shooting, hunting, and pig-sticking enough to make the months of the present generation water. In India his bags were so big that the ignorant might be led to believe that the chief duty of a British officer in this country was to rid India of tigers, panthers, and all other game. In one year's shooting in Central India Sir M. Gerard assisted in killing thirty-three tigers, seventeen panthers, and many bears, besides pig. The twenty years' record here of service and sport, from 1864 to 1884, is a charming and easy admixture of events of political importance, descriptions of men, great and little, exciting incidents in the field of sport and of war, with many excellent stories thrown in. The author deprecates any attempt at scientific method, depending on his own recollections and impressions, but his stringing together of items, as he calls his performance, is a very excellent way of telling travellers' tales. At Gibraltar, where the writer was first quartered, there was much amusement but poor sport. Game was not preserved and all species were as wild as hawks, ibex were heard of as far off as the Sierra Nevada, but birds were the only fruit of his gun here. Fishing he tried but was promptly arrested, and that, he pithily says, was the only capture that day. India was his next objective. The voyage to India in those days, 1866, cost £95, but if the speed and accommodation were not modern, things were done in a more lordly fashion than now; liquor was free, champagne flowed two days a week, a brass and string band played twice daily. The passengers stopped in Egypt to tranship, but the hotels in Cairo were "beastly holes," prices exorbitant. Though Bombay had marched on from the standard of twenty years before, when the youngsters up on language or other leave indulged in an order book of their very own with such an entry as "The advance guard will move off at 11 p. m., securing the police in—Road, and over-turning their sentry-boxes on the top of them. Objective of the expedition: to storm Ramchunder Shroff's (money-lender's) bungalow, and duck him in the pond." Sir Montagu Gerard has some good humoured criticism of the old Madras Artillery. He tells a tale illustrating the carelessness of those days in the matter of smart uniforms. An inspecting officer pausing aghast in front of a gunner whose tunic fitted like a blouse, and the length of whose hair reminded one of a volunteer bandsman, turned to his brigade-major with the query "Good God! C—— what the deuce does this man remind you of?" "Well sir," remarked C——, screwing his glass into his eye and measuring the man up and down, "I think he looks d—d like one of my Aunts!" Flogging was still in fashion, the battery Sergeant-Major bringing a native follower up to his Captain at morning stables: "Please, sir, this ghorawalla." "Give him a dozen," broke in the officer. "But beg pardon, Sir, this ghorawallah wants three days' leave." The book is full of stories, new and old, illustrating the ways of the native and the short, sharp, and decisive customs of the time.

The author lived that "vivid life, to and fro, that only sloth derides," and being in close contact with natives he learned well their character and habits, and the point of view from which they surveyed both their fellows and their masters. The Sikh's contempt for death, his own and others', was illustrated by one Maytab Singh, who, seeing a beater bitten by a snake, said laughing to the Sahib, "That coolie has just been bitten by a green snake, but he thinks it is only a thorn! Don't tell him or he'll be frightened and stop beating." When this Sikh had been mauled by a tiger and lay apparently dying, a friend of his merely remarked, "Perhaps, his time of death has come," and asked orders for the next day. "Is it not God's will?—Why should we mind? And our grief will not help him," he replied to Sir M. Gerard, when asked, if he were not sorry. A Sikh officer had the keenest admiration for an Italian General of Runjit Singh's who occupied Peshawur to some purpose; he described Avatibili Sahib as planting a gallows in every cross road of the place, adding, "The Sahib always liked to see a tassel on them." There are scores of instances related showing the small measure of mercy meted out by natives to poorer natives, and still more illustrating the calm manner in which the servants of big officials, European as well as native, requisitioned all along the line of their journey. The writer speaks of "the luxurious reception, dining and sleeping tents of the 'Agent,' all in duplicate at the very least," the camp often with escort, servants, clerks, and vakils, 1,400 to 1,500 souls. These people "live at the expense of the State in which they happen to be, but the chuprasis, at the end of a tour, are quite men of means. One head chuprasi, at the Indore Residency, whose pay was ten rupees a month, was currently reported to have bought house property in one year, for between thirty and forty thousand rupees. That profitable custom is not yet quite extinct as many could testify "an they would." The glorious sport that Sir M. Gerard enjoyed everywhere he went is proved by the fine bags brought back. During one hot-weather party, for which local chiefs hospitably lent nine elephants, and half a troop of sowars acted as shikaris—it must have been a peaceful time—four guns decided the fate of eighteen tigers, of six cubs, four panthers, eight bears, and seven other head of game. Nevertheless it is, he says, a mistake to suppose that natives welcome the British sportsman. He may kill tigers, but tigers kill the destructive wild pig as well as useful cattle, and the sahib's servants too often levy heavy exactions from the people. In April and May one year, the writer, with two other Gunners, got ten tigers, four panthers, two leopards, seven bears, nine cheetal, five neilghye, and various other head, besides having most exciting adventures; one of the sportsmen was unfortunately badly mauled by a tigress and died some days after being carried back to Nagpore. In a month in Mandavi two guns brought back six tigers, besides bears, panthers, and smaller fry. No wonder this open-air life and healthy exercise could not be given up for a good appointment repeatedly offered that entailed constant office work. But it was not all sport.

There was the Afghan war when a long and intimate acquaintance with Ghazis had to be made, and very serious hardships gone through in the day's duties. In his account of this Campaign, Sir Montagu Gerard disguises the names of Generals thinly enough, giving only the initials, but the reader can easily supply the rest. His opinion of the value of the political is plainly expressed "his mission is invariably to hamper the action of the military as far as possible." The offence on this occasion was trying to prevent the capture of a flock of sheep belonging to the enemy. The Gurkhas on the one side and the Afridis on the other showed their unfailing characteristics. The former good-humouredly fighting contented when their kukris were actively employed, and only bad-tempered when ordered to retire. The Afridi "intangible foe . . . fights only when it suits him to do so, and retires unmolested whenever he begins to get the worst of it. . . lithe and lean as a hunting leopard. . . he can buzz around as securely as a wasp." A frank and eager Gurkha longed to have his regiment allowed to sally against them by night, "we'll do the Government work awfully clean—even their children we'll slice up with our kukris." But this was not in the orders for day or night. A visit during furlough to Hungary, Corfu, and Russia afforded opportunities for pleasure as well as for comparing British methods with those of other countries. Sir M. Gerard was attached to the German deputation, when he went to Warsaw by invitation in 1876 to be present at the big manœuvres, held previous to the War between Russia and Turkey. He came away convinced that increased intercourse between Russians and British would lead to a mutual liking, and he blames ignorance for "the unfortunate international prejudice between our respective countries," which he holds is fostered by the Press. This unreasoning dislike, however, seems of a more profound and lasting character, for 1903 does not see it replaced by a more genial feeling. Eight months' leave in 1881 was spent by the writer in Persia, he says little of this tour as it could not possibly be included in these garrison reminiscences, but we hope he will publish his Persian experiences now. The next year he started on furlough to Europe and hitting off the last train for the time being from Suez to Alexandria was placed on the Staff of the expeditionary force under Sir A—— A——. It was Sir Montagu Gerard who received Arabi Pasha when he drove to the General's to surrender, and was the bearer of the messages that then passed between the fallen Dictator and Sir D—— L——. The impression recorded of Arabi is that "his demeanour throughout was that of a well-bred gentleman without either cringing or bravado." The method of distribution of rewards after this campaign amused this thorough soldier. "One junior subaltern, who was on his way out to India from Sandhurst, acted as an extra galloper to his father, who was in command of a Brigade, and joined his regiment to perform recruit drill, wearing three medals! and a certain departmental commandant was gazetted to a brevet for distinguished services, when, as a matter of fact, he had, owing to illness, never sailed from Bombay!" In Sir M. Gerard's remarks on the political situation in India and elsewhere while he is always the soldier, he displays a breadth of view and a temperance of judgment that bespeaks the man who has brought to the study of different lands an unbiassed and intelligent mind. In the short space at our command it is difficult to give a fair idea of the discursive charm of this volume, but we recommend it to the perusal of the active soldier, or sportsman, as well as to the man who now takes his ease in his inn after he has said farewell to war's alarms and the pleasures of the chase.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE variations in the mortality statistics of the city of Bombay during the past week were very slight. The aggregate mortality amounted to 512 deaths, four more than occurred during the previous week. The figures, therefore, are still very low, the death rate amounting to 34·3 as against 45·96 during the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 46·01. During the week there was rather a serious increase in the number of deaths due to diseases of the respiratory organs, and but for this fact the figures would have been remarkably low. This is, however, doubtless to be accounted for by the sudden advent of cold weather conditions. Plague exhibited a slight decline, 49 deaths being recorded as against 54 in the previous week. This figure is highly satisfactory and remarkable in view of the large totals which have previously been recorded at the present season of the year. In the corresponding period of last year there were 134 deaths, and the average is 105. The decreases on these two totals then amount, respectively, to 75 and 56; considerably more than one hundred per cent in both cases. One feature of the week's plague figures is a decline of the disease in Mandvi. Only four deaths were recorded in that fated district last week. As a matter of fact no single district of the city registered more than four deaths last week. "D" ward, which includes Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi, was almost entirely free from the disease, and it is at the same time noticeable that there was rather a serious outbreak in the Fort and Colaba, no less than six deaths being the total recorded by those districts combined. Fevers still remain, comparatively speaking, unimportant as compared with this source of mortality in past years. There were few deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery, and the mortality from diseases of the nervous system was also low. The biggest increase which amounted to 22 deaths, occurred in respect of respiratory diseases. Last week there were only two deaths amongst the European community, the death rate amounting to 8·47. The birth rate again increased. The aggregate total of births amounted to 449, this figure being equivalent to a mille rate of 30·3, a very respectable figure.

THE CROPS IN BOMBAY.

THE condition of the cultivators of the Presidency of Bombay has again improved according to the latest reports received from the districts. The plague of locusts and other insects which has been responsible for such a serious amount of damage recently appears to have abated considerably. In the province of Sind the trouble appears to have been almost tided over. Only in Karachi is there any complaint of damage. The sowing of the rabi crops is nearly completed in Karachi, and in other parts of the province it is still in progress. The standing crops everywhere are flourishing. In Guzerat the damage done to locusts is rather worse than in Sind. Complaints come from the Dhandhuka taluka of Ahmedabad, from Kaira generally, and from Broach and Surat. The crops are all doing well where they have not been injured by locusts. The sowing of wheat, barley, and maize is now being undertaken. In Kaira tobacco and the rabi crops are being irrigated, and in Surat the weeding of jowari and cotton is occupying the attention of agriculturists. In the Konkan the harvesting of the kharif crops is nearly over; and threshing has commenced except in Khandesh where serious injury to the crops seems to have been done in some places the locusts have not been very active up to the present. The crop disease referred to last week is still an unfortunate feature of the crops in Thana. Elsewhere the situation is very good. Cotton picking is proceeding in the Deccan districts, and all the crops are doing well. Apparently the locust plague has not reached this part of the presidency and all the crops are doing well. In Poona the standing crops of jowari, wheat, and gram are withering in some places for want of rain, and in Satara the rice crop has been slightly damaged by insects in one petta. A little damage also seems to have been done in Bijapur in consequence of excessive moisture, and it is a remarkable fact that in the Indi taluka of the same district the bajri crop is withering. Conditions are satisfactory in Belgaum and Dharwar, In all districts the supply of fodder is adequate, there is plenty of water, and the cattle are in a healthy condition.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA of Rewah has left for a holiday-trip to Bombay, where he proposes to spend a fortnight.

MR. HAJEE SULLAIMAN SIAB MAHAMED of Cape Town has presented a very beautiful chair worth about Rs. 200 to the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay.

THE Kumars and staff of the Kathiawar Rajkumar College at Rajkot have forwarded through Mr. C. Mayne, the Principal of the College, Rs. 200 as a contribution to the fund for sending an Indian Cricket Team to England.

THE Viceroy arrived at Muscat on Wednesday and was to have left for Mussandaram on Thursday. His Excellency's dates thereafter will probably be as follows:—Sharja, 20th-21st; Bunder Abbas, 22nd-23rd; Lingah, 24th-25th; Bahrein, 26th-28th; Koweit, 29th to 1st December; Bushire, 2nd-4th; Gwadur, 7th; and Karachi, 8th.

SIR ANDREW FRASER leaves Calcutta next Tuesday evening on a visit to Puri, Cuttack and Balasore, returning to Calcutta on the following Sunday morning, the 29th instant.

WE learn that the Poona Gymkhana Committee have presented Mr D. C. Daruwalla with a bat in recognition of his fine innings against the Presidency at Poona last September when he made 117 runs, the highest individual score ever made by a Parsee batsman in a Presidency match. Some years ago, it will be remembered, the Parsee Gymkhana Committee presented Captain J. G. Greig with a similar souvenir on the first occasion that he made a century against the Parsees.

PRINCESS RADZIWILL claims fourteen millions from the executors of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

THE London elections resulted as follows:—634 Progressives, 587 Moderates, 86 Independents, and 40 Labour.

THE attack on Germans in West Africa was caused by the rashness of an officer, who shot dead a powerful native chief when parleying.

THE Rothschilds have been adjudged by the Russian High Court incompetent, being Jews, to acquire property in Russia.

CHINA appealed to America for help to secure the evacuation of Manchuria. Mr. Hay replied that America might assist after the ratification of the treaty.

THE "Daily Mail," by means of the electrophone reported Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, the reporters taking notes in the "Mails" London office. The complete speech was selling in the London streets twenty minutes after it was finished.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed, states Reuter, to draft 500 convicts for surface labour in the mines. They will be housed in compounds. The congestion of the prison will thus be relieved. The Johannesburg correspondent of the "Standard" states that the first batch of Chinamen is expected on the Rand early in the new year.

THE Emperor has named five German students for the Cecil Rhodes Oxford course, in accordance with the testator's will, which provides that the most worthy should be selected. One of them is the young Count Holy de Talleyrand Perigord. The others are also of noble birth.

PRINCESS LOUISE, who is now at work on a bronze memorial to the Colonials who fell in the South African war for St. Paul's, has previously executed similar commissions for Manchester Cathedral and for the Battenberg Chapel of Whippingham Church, for whose altar she designed a marble figure. The Princess is one of the few ladies who have the honour of having been paid a compliment by Carlyle who after conversation with her on one occasion remarked that she "was decidedly a very pretty young lady and clever too, as I found out in talking to her afterwards."

AN extraordinary story of juvenile delinquency which goes to prove the utter futility of the usual "fine or imprisonment" method of dealing with the young offender, is told in the report of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons just issued. Within the period October 10, 1898—February 6, 1903, no fewer than forty-one convictions were recorded against one boy. On every occasion fines ranging from 1s to 10s. 6d. were imposed, and in several instances these were paid in whole or part. On thirty occasions the boy went to prison for varying terms. Stealing pigeons, card-playing in the street, pitch-and-toss refusing to move on, and football in the street were the causes of his frequent appearance before the magistrates.

THE Lord Mayor three weeks ago entertained the committee chairmen of the Corporation at the Mansion House to dinner in recognition of their work during his lordship's year of office. The onerous position of chairman of a Corporation committee has its advantages, for all of them get what are called "allowances," ranging from £100 to £400 for the year's work. This, and much more, they are expected to spend in entertaining the members of their committees to lunch and dinner. At the present moment proposals are before the City Lands Committee, which controls the City cash, for discontinuing the "allowances," which are survivals of the old custom once prevalent in the Corporation, of paying each member for every attendance he made.

RATS AT POONA.

A COMMENDABLE effort is being made at Poona to rid the city and cantonment of that now acknowledged plague carrier, the rat. The enterprise is due to the initiative of Dr. E. X. Dias, who has undertaken the crusade with a degree of enthusiasm that should result in the successful accomplishment of the object he has in view. The main difficulties which have to be contended with in a project of this sort are not so much the apathy and laziness of the people concerned, for if that were all, the matter could be taken out of their hands by the Municipalities and other public bodies in charge of the area under experiment. The most acute difficulty arises out of the refusal of certain classes of the population to take life in any form, no matter what the object in view may be. Dr. Dias realises this drawback and proposes to deal with it in a novel way. He suggests that if these people cannot be persuaded of the necessity of killing off the harmful and unnecessary rat they should be entreated to entrap the animal and to segregate it by means of a wire cage or some such enclosure where they might feed it, and set it at liberty after the epidemic had passed off. If this suggestion does not find favour, he points out that the rats when caught could be set at liberty in some far off place. This suggestion, we fear, is slightly too far-fetched to be had recourse to but we do not see what objection even the most orthodox could have to the slaughter of the rats by other people whose susceptibilities were not so highly strung. Dr. Dias considers that one remedy which should be adopted is the exclusion of rats from dwelling houses and places of business generally by the destruction of their haunts and breeding places and by blocking up all the avenues to the buildings through which they might gain access. We fear that those who have ever so slight acquaintance of the habits of the rat will be inclined to deny the practicability of the latter part of this suggestion. It is rather beyond the power of mere man to prevent the rat from taking up his abode in such a large and complicated structure as a dwelling house. The simplest methods of destruction appear to be the best in a case of this sort, and the ordinary rat terrier, in combination with suitably located traps or poison, would lead to better results than intricate methods. We observe that the Cantonment Magistrate at Poona has taken the matter up, and is willing to supply the services of a rat catcher at the modest price of Rs. 2 per dwelling to those who may consider the services of such an artiste advisable. It is unfortunate that a similar scheme is not considered practicable in Bombay.

PLEASANT AND UNPLEASANT BOOKS

THE CHILDREN WHO RAN AWAY, by Evelyn Sharp (Macmillan & Co.), is a very amusing story that can be enjoyed by others than children, though it is specially written for them. Prue and Ricky are orphans, aged fourteen and six, respectively, and are left in charge of a kind but dull old nurse in a huge London house, their gu

TELEGRAMS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

Lord Curzon at Muscat.

INTERNAL STRIFE IN ARABIA.

PROTECTION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Lord Curzon has arrived at Muscat and yesterday exchanged visits with the Sultan of Muscat.

The attitude of his Highness the Sultan and the Muscati population was most friendly.

A deputation of Indian traders waited upon Lord Curzon and complained of inter-tribal strife which sometimes jeopardized their property and interests.

Lord Curzon, in reply, said that Great Britain had not embroiled herself in the internal strife but would always protect the lives and property of her subjects if imperilled.

His Lordship said he relied on the loyal assistance of the Sultan.

The town was gaily decorated and illuminated at night.

Sir A. Hardinge arrived yesterday afternoon to confer with the Viceroy.

THE ITALIAN ROYALTIES IN ENGLAND.

Luncheon at Guildhall

BRITISH AND ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy drove in full State from Paddington station to the Italian Embassey to-day, where they received the Italian Colony. Their Majesties thence went on to the Guildhall, through densely crowded streets, which were charmingly decorated. Their Majesties met with the heartiest reception everywhere.

The weather was perfect, it being a lovely winter's day.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Connaught awaited their Majesties' arrival at the Guildhall, where luncheon was served, attended by the fullest civic ceremony.

The Lord Mayor having proposed the toast of King Emmanuel his Majesty, in reply, warmly expressed his thanks for the cordial reception accorded him by the people of London, recalling the traditional friendship between Great Britain and Italy.

Their Majesties afterwards returned to Windsor.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs had a long conference with Lord Lansdowne yesterday, and subsequently had an audience of his Majesty King Edward.

Their Majesties dined quietly last night, and afterwards attended a performance of David Garrick. A royal supper followed to which 200 guests were invited.

COLONIES AND PREFERENCES.

New Zealand's Tariff Bill.

PASSED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Seddon's Preferential Tariff Bill has passed the New Zealand House of Representatives by 50 against 16 votes after a sitting lasting 25 hours.

MR. BALFOUR'S HEALTH.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Mr. Balfour has recovered from his indisposition and was present at the Guildhall luncheon.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

The Russo-Austrian Scheme.

POWERS AND THE PORTE.

The Austrian and Russian embassies have informed the Porte that unless their last Note is answered in the next few days they will demand a direct reply from the Sultan.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Conditions of the Treaty.

A NEUTRAL WATERWAY.

The Panama Canal Treaty provides that the Canal shall be neutral and all nations treated equally.

THE CZARINA'S HEALTH.

A Painful Complaint.

An official bulletin announces that the Czarina is suffering from inflammation in the middle of the ear.

DEATH OF A NOVELIST.

The death is announced of the novelist Seton Merriman.

[Henry Seton Merriman, whose real name was Hugh Stowell Scott, was the author of "From One Generation to Another" published in 1892; "The Slave of the Lamp" 1892; "With Edged Tools" 1894; "The Grey Lady" 1895; "Flotsam" 1896; "The Sowers" 1896; "The Money Spinner," "In Kedar's Tents" 1897; "Roden's Corner" 1898; "The Isle of Unrest" 1900; "The Velvet Glove" 1901; and "The Vultures" 1902.]

THE KISHINEFF MASSACRES.

Opening of the Trial.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The trial has begun at Kishineff of 36 Christians and one Persian arrested in connection with the Jewish massacres there. The witnesses number 569.

The proceedings are secret.

SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

Deaths of Officers.

The deaths are announced in Somaliland of Captain Harward, Royal Engineers, of dysentery, and Lieutenant Luard, West Kents, of enteric fever.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

A CALCUTTA CASE.

CHARGE AND COUNTER CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

There was a large crowd of hotel keepers and turfites in the Calcutta Police Court, yesterday, to hear the charge and cross charge in the case of McAtamney vs. Carter. The former originally charged the latter with theft of a pearl scarf pin. This charge was dismissed and permission was granted to Carter to prosecute McAtamney for instituting a false charge, but before Carter could take the initiative McAtamney charged Carter with intimidation and Carter then called on McAtamney to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for instituting a false charge. Carter is a bookmaker and turf accountant.

McAtamney's case was dismissed by the Honorary Bench. The charge against him will be tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MAIL.

THE NEW EXPRESS SERVICE.

The point as to starting the mail train via the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which was referred to these two bodies by the recent Postal and Telegraph Conference, for settlement in view of using the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for a Postal Express from Calcutta to Bombay, has at last been settled. It has been decided to start the ordinary mail from Bombay at 1 a.m. and to time it for arrival in Calcutta at 10-30 a.m. on the third day. The whole of the changes come into operation on the 1st January.

THE PURI PILGRIMAGE.

A PROPOSED TAX.

A Puri correspondent says that the whole town has been very much agitated by the rumour that the Bengal Government have proposed the levy of a tax on pilgrims as is done at Hardwar.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Rev. J. D. Gordon, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The Rev. Andrew Macfarlane has been appointed a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on probation, on the Bombay Ecclesiastical establishment.

COLLISION IN THE HOOGHLY.

The steamers Kenley and Pinduri, which left Calcutta yesterday morning, collided in the Hooghly near Moyapore.

The Kenley suffered damages which necessitated her return to port for repairs. The Pinduri proceeded to sea.

EUROPEAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The European Educational Conference will meet in Calcutta in the latter half of March next. Mr. Orange, Director-General of Education, will preside. Nothing is yet known about the programme.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The plague mortality in India during the week ending the 14th instant rose to 18,360 deaths against 17,036 in the preceding week and 30,444 in the corresponding period of last year. Detailed figures are Bombay City, 55; Bombay Presidency 10,285; Karachi, 7; Madras Presidency, 242; Calcutta, 16; Bengal, 469; United Provinces 1,216; Punjab, 1021; Central Provinces, 2,490; Mysore, 622; Hyderabad State, 962; Rajputana, 16; Central India, 942; and Kashmir, 17. The North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan are free from plague.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THIRD DAY.

POONA, NOVEMBER 20.

The day again was taken for the most part in shooting in unlimited entry matches from 900 and 1,000 yards in the morning and 200 and 300 yards in the evening. Good scores were put up at the first named range, Sergeant Birley, Royal Scots, and Lieutenant Lambert, Connaught Rangers, putting 32 points each. The Flank Guard Contests were contested. The following are the results:—

Match 19—Flank Guard Contest—1st Seaforth Highlanders, 54 points Rs. 25 and cup; 1st Cheshire Regiment, 53 points Rs. 25.

Also competed:—Royal Scots, 28 points; Connaught Rangers, 22 points; East Lancashire Regiment, 18 points.

Match 20—Flank Guard Contest—108th Infantry, 55 points, Rs 25 and Jodhpur cup; 125th Napier Rifles, 39 points, Rs. 25.

Also competed:—117th Infantry, 38 points; 112th Infantry, 26 points; 109th Infantry, 35 points; 94th Russell's Infantry, 26 points, 120th Rajputana Infantry, 26 points.

The following are the highest scores up to date made in unlimated matches:—

Match 49—Diana Plate—Mrs. Major, 34 points; Mrs. Anderson, 31 points; Mrs. Bagshaw, 30 points; Mrs. Vickers 28 points; Mrs. Hale, 26 points.

Match 50—Affinity Stakes—Mrs. Major and Captain Major, 63 points; Mrs. Vickers and Lieutenant Henderson, 63 points.

Match 45—Celerity and Precision Stakes—Captain Marshall, Seaforth Highlanders, 17 points; Lieutenant Maclaine, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 17 points; Captain Armstrong, York and Lancaster, 16 points; Lieutenant Hore, 120th Rajputana Infantry and Regiment 16 points.

Home Competition for Natives—Jamedar Nababsing, 120th Rajputana, 19 points; Sepoy Kalasing, 120th Rajputana, 13 points; Sepoy Jaggas, 120th Rajputana, 13 points; Havaldar Lalsing, 120th Rajputana, points.

Rajputana, 13 points (unlimited)—Lieutenant Burk, Revolver Matches, 63 points; Lieutenant Henderson, 125th Napier Rifles, 63 points; Captain Marshall, Seaforth Highlanders, 56 points; Sergeant Johnson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 53 points; Color-Sergeant Macleod, Seaforth Highlanders, 52 points.

Same Competition for Natives—Subedar Mahabat Khan, 108th Infantry, 42 points; Subedar Bhuree Khan, 108th Infantry, 44 points.

Match 43—Shikar Stakes—Lieutenant Cheape, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 6 points; Captain Marshall, Seaforth Highlanders, 3 points.

The Events for Natives—Jamedar Nawabsing, 120th Rajputana, 4 points.

CHARGE OF INFANTICIDE.

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 20.

Mrs. Coombes described as 23 years of age, daughter of Mr. Boyo and late of Calcutta, was charged before the District Magistrate to-day as follows:—That on the 18th instant she disposed of the body of her newly born infant with intent to conceal its birth (Section 315); that she failed to take proper measures to secure a careful birth of the child and to see that it was not unduly exposed (Section 302); and that she abandoned the infant knowing that such action would cause its death (Section 304). The police found the child wrapped up in a lady's skirt and blouse not far from the bungalow in which she has been lodging with other people since coming from Calcutta six months ago. The trial is fixed for December 1, as Mrs. Coombes is detained in hospital.

THE VICEROY'S GULF TOUR.

The Voyage to Muscat.

LORD CURZON'S RECEPTION.

THE SULTAN'S FRIENDLINESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 20.

The R. I. M. S. Hardinge, carrying H. E. the Viceroy, started from Karachi shortly before 5 p.m. on Monday, under salutes of 31 guns from the Land Battery on Manora and the ships of the East Indian Squadron lying off the entrance of the harbour. The squadron was formed in two divisions of line ahead, the starboard division, consisting of the flagship Hyacinth, 2nd class cruiser, with the Fox, 3rd class cruiser, two cables astern. The port division consisted of the Argonaut, 1st class cruiser, abeam of the flagship, followed by the Pomone, 3rd class cruiser.

On the approach of the Hardinge the ships were manned, and each saluted as the Hardinge passed her. Steaming between the divisions the Hardinge preceded the squadron till night-fall and then took up her station astern where she remained till approaching Muscat. The relative positions of the ships were admirably maintained throughout the voyage. Owing to this and the smoothness of the sea, the lights of the squadron as seen from the deck of the Hardinge by night appeared to be stationary. The ships were dressed with masthead flags throughout the cruise.

Muscat was reached about 10-30 on Wednesday morning, the 18th. The port is a miniature Aden, and the rocky hills though less lofty fall more abruptly into the sea. The forts, which occupy commanding sites on the opposite shores of the harbour, are ancient Portuguese constructions.

A salute of 21 guns was fired by the flagship as the squadron entered the harbour and was returned by one of the Sultan's Batteries. The Sultan's Palace and the British and other Consulates and the chief buildings of the town were profusely decorated with bunting. The whole "coup d'œil" was most picturesque and striking.

The white hulls of the R. I. M. S. Hardinge and Lawrence in the foreground and the buildings of the town in the hollow of the bay were framed in the sombre setting of brown volcanic cliffs surmounted by the old Portuguese forts, while the dark line of the warships lay across the entrance to the harbour. The Sultan's yacht which he has recently purchased with the friendly aid of the British Government was dressed also in the inner harbour and looked a most serviceable vessel. Presumably as a sign of flattering imitation the Sultan has had the yacht painted like a British warship; and most of the dhows in the harbour were flying the British red ensign.

A deputation from the Sultan shortly arrived on board the Hardinge. It included the Sultan's half-brother and his son Saiyid Taimur who represented Muscat at the Delhi Durbar, the Sultan's principal Wazir, the Commander of his land forces, and his Governor of Mattra. A metrical welcome in Arabic to Lord Curzon was recited by a member of the deputation, and inquiries were made after his Excellency's health. The deputation then took their leave, and the Sultan of Muscat, Faisal bin Turki, shortly after embarked in person with Major Cox, Political Agent at Muscat, to visit the Viceroy. His boat, after making the circuit of the entire Squadron, came alongside the Hardinge, where his Highness was met by the Foreign Secretary, the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, and other members of his Excellency's staff, and by them conducted to his Excellency's presence in the Durbar room which had been fitted up on deck by means of rich gold worked carpets and embroideries. A short interview took place, at which after conversation the members of the Sultan's suite were presented individually to his Excellency. Coffee and sherbet were then served and the Sultan was re-conducted to his boat and took his departure under a salute of 21 guns.

The Consuls of France and the United States next arrived and were accorded interviews with his Excellency.

THE VICEROY'S LANDING.

At 2 o'clock the Viceroy, accompanied by the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Atkinson-Willis, and staff landed at the Customs jetty. When his Excellency left the Hardinge the ships were manned and dressed, and a salute of 31 guns was fired by the Squadron. From the jetty the Viceregal party proceeded along a carpeted and elegantly decorated street to the British Consulate, and were there entertained at lunch by Major Cox, the Political Agent.

At half past three a deputation of the British Indian community in Oman waited upon his Excellency. An English address was read by their spokesman, a leading Hindu merchant of Muscat, in which after an acknowledgment of the efficacy of British protection in Muscat and reference to the prosperous circumstances of British subjects resident there, his Excellency's attention was invited to the instability of exchange between the Indian rupee and the Muscat dollar owing to the fluctuation of the latter and to the adverse influence occasionally exercised upon the trade of the coast by disturbances in the interior.

The address was contained in a silver casket of symbolic significance and local workmanship representing a date palm, a camel, and an Arab.

SPEECH BY LORD CURZON.

TRADE AND POLITICS.

His Excellency, in reply to the address, said:—Gentlemen,—It is with much pleasure that I have received the loyal and well composed address which has just been read, and that on crossing the sea from India to the shores of another country I find a large and prosperous community of the subjects of his Majesty the King-Emperor existing and plying their trade here in conditions of security and contentment. I have made some attempt to ascertain the numbers of British Indian subjects who are thus to be found in Muscat and the other ports of Oman, and I find that they amount to no fewer than 1,300 persons, the majority of whom came originally or come now from the opposite shores of Sind and Kathiawar. The fact that these two coasts face each other at so inconsiderable a distance, and the well known aptitudes of the particular people that you represent sufficiently explain the close mercantile connections that have grown up during the last century between Muscat and India, and leave one in no surprise at the commercial predominancy of Great Britain in the trade and shipping of this State. Gentlemen, the political stake of one country in another is sometimes measured by its commercial interests, but does not always lend itself readily to precise or mathematical definition. On the other hand the commercial stake is more easily reduced to figures and calculations the effect of which is not open to dispute. I will take for instance the time in which I have been connected with the Government of India, namely, the last five years. When I find that during that period the British proportion of trade with the Port of Muscat has averaged 84 per cent., and that of the total number of steamers that have entered and cleared from this port in the same time the average British percentage in each year has been 97, I am satisfied that the

PREDOMINANCE OF GREAT BRITAIN

in the mercantile interests of the State is supreme and incontestable, and I realise that in addressing you I am receiving a body of gentlemen who represent a not unimportant outpost of British commercial interprise in the East and whose labours have contributed and still contribute in no small degree to the material welfare of Oman. I am glad to hear from you that in the pursuit of these peaceful avocations your interests are safeguarded by the successive Political Agents, and by none, I am sure, more diligently than by Major Cox who have been sent here to represent the Government of India, that you obtain justice, that you abstain from litigation, and that you enjoy complete religious tolerance. These conditions are all favourable to the success of your operations, and they leave you with little ground for complaint.

DISTURBANCES IN THE INTERIOR.

In one paragraph of your address you have spoken of the disturbances that sometimes spring up in the interior, and which occasionally travel down to the coast ports and affect the security of the places in which you reside. The British Government have never embroiled themselves in this internal strife which appears to be a hereditary legacy in Oman, but undoubtedly if it were to reach a point that seriously menaced the interests or imperilled the lives and property of British subjects lawfully trading upon the coast, we should feel called upon to intervene for their protection, and by no one, I am sure, would such intervention be more loyally welcomed or more cordially assisted than by his Highness. You have referred in your address to the depreciation in the local exchange. This is a matter which I will take into consideration. Gentlemen, I am obliged for the kind words in which you have welcomed me to Muscat. I understand that among those who present the address are representatives of other communities such as the Portuguese of Goa who enjoy British protection in this State. To all of you I wish a continuance of the conditions under which your trade exists and flourishes in Oman, and I rejoice that there has been presented to me the opportunity while I am the head of the Government of India of testifying to the interests which I feel in this outlying colony of Indian influence and trade. It only remains for me to thank you for presenting your address in a specimen of silver work so characteristic of the tastes and customs of the locality. It will always be a memento to me of this agreeable meeting on the occasion of my present visit to Muscat. (Applause.)

VISIT TO THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

From the Consulate Lord Curzon returned by water to the jetty where he was received on landing by the Sultan. A guard of honour of British Marines with a band were in attendance. The Sultan and his suite conducted the Viceroy and his staff from the pier to the Reception Hall of the Sultan's Palace. The streets were laid with carpets and sheltered with awnings, and were lined by the personal bodyguard of his Highness.

Upon arrival at the Audience Chamber, which was a long room facing the sea, the two principal personages took their seats upon a raised dais while the walls were completely lined by the two staffs and by notables and representative men assembled from all parts of the Oman State. A striking feature of the Durbar Hall was the loyal inscriptions in English capitals adorning the walls.

An Arabic address emphasizing the loyalty of the Sultan and his State was then read on the Sultan's behalf by a member of the assembly.

Refreshments of coffee and sherbet were then served, the Heir-Apparent personally waiting upon his Excellency the Viceroy. Lord Curzon returned on board the Hardinge at about 5 p.m.

At nightfall the town of Muscat was illuminated with myriads of small lamps outlining the principal buildings. The general effect owing to the irregularity of the ground surrounding the harbour and the picturesque outlines of the Portuguese castles on their pinnacled rocks was exceptionally fine.

Loyal feeling was conspicuous in the demeanour of the Sultan and his officers throughout the day, and the motley crowds that thronged the beach and streets, sometimes dancing and singing Arab songs of welcome, evinced both curiosity and friendliness. The prestige of the Viceroy and the Indian Government appeared to impress itself on the population, and the honour done to Muscat and its ruler to be fully felt.

IMPOSING NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

In the afternoon the Sphinx arrived from Bushire, conveying Sir A. Hardinge, his Brittanic Majesty's Minister at Teheran, who desired to confer with the Viceroy before his arrival on the Persian coast. There were then lying in the harbour, at the same time, six British men-of-war, one a first class cruiser of 11,000 tons, as well as the Hardinge and the Lawrence, by far the most powerful squadron that has ever flown the flag of a single Power in the waters of Muscat.

On Wednesday evening a dinner to about seventy persons was given by the Viceroy on the deck of the Hardinge in Muscat harbour. Among the guests were Sir A. Hardinge, British Minister in Persia, the Naval Commander-in-Chief in India, the senior officers of the Squadron, and the Foreign Consuls in Muscat. About sixty others attended. A reception was held after dinner.

DURBAR ON THE ARGONAUT.

A GLITTERING SCENE.

Yesterday morning a grand Durbar was held a magnificent pavilion arranged on the quarter deck of H. M. S. Argonaut. Brilliant sunshine and a the smooth sea lent beauty to the occasion. For an hour before the commencement of the Durbar boats conveying the guests continued to reach the Argonaut and booming of guns announced the arrival of the Admiral and the Sultan of Muscat, and finally of the Viceroy.

At 11-30 a.m. an assembly of over 300 persons were seated on the deck where the famous trappings of the Viceroy's establishment were duly arranged so as to constitute an Indian Durbar Hall. Two of the ships heavy guns with elevated muzzles at the back added an unusual feature to the scene. On his Excellency's right sat the Sultan of Muscat and on the left the British Minister in Persia and the Naval Commander-in-Chief in India with their staffs. The body of the pavilion was filled with a glittering assemblage. On the one side were the British officers, mostly naval, in full dress uniform, and on the other were the leading men of Oman, in Arab costume. The flotilla of boats in which the Arab guests had arrived lay near the Argonaut. A Royal Arabic address to the Viceroy by the Sultan was read on his Highness' behalf by one of his Secretaries, an old Arab simply robed, but of venerable appearance. A translation of the address ran as follows:—

Your Excellency,—I trust it will not be amiss if I take advantage of this occasion to convey to your Excellency some public expression of the pleasure and honour which it affords to me and mine in the first place to be able to welcome your Excellencies and his Excellency the Admiral and your imposing and distinguished escort to our modest capital of Oman, and in the second to be thus afforded an opportunity of manifesting our feelings of appreciative friendship and attachment to that great Government of India which your Excellency directs, and to his Majesty the King-Emperor of happy name whose Viceroy and proxy you are in these far off climes. It is now more than a century since my forefathers first entered into treaty relations with Great Britain, and that an English Resident has represented the great Government in our territory, and for a long period before that Muscat had been in constant commercial touch and intercourse with the English through the trading ports of India. During that period the rulers of Oman have been on terms of the closest friendship with Great Britain, and at many of those hours of need and difficulty which are wont to arise so suddenly in an Eastern State I and my forefathers have been the grateful recipient on innumerable occasions of that moral and substantial support which the British Government in the person of the Viceroy of India has been ever ready to afford. I am, therefore, in no way different from my predecessors in owing a large debt of gratitude to the Viceroy of India, but there is one point in this connection, in respect of which I do stand alone among the Seyyids of Oman, and that is in experiencing the great honour and pleasure of being able to welcome a Viceroy in person to Muscat, and to express my feelings to him face to face. I consider myself particularly fortunate in having this opportunity of publicly testifying to the reality of my obligations and to my sincere appreciation of them to go further. I ask your Excellency to believe that neither I nor my children (should they be called upon to follow after me) will ever cease to be mindful of the strong and ancient ties of friendship and obligation which bind us to the British Government, and undertake that with God's help to those ties we will always remain loyal. I am afraid that Muscat offers few attractions to the experienced traveller, and except to put our houses and highways in order as far as circumstances have permitted, and to proclaim a general holiday and festival during your Excellency's august presence here, there has been little that it has been possible for us to do in honour of this great occasion in this connection. I can only beg your Excellency to call to your mind the sentiment of the poet who sang: "It is not everything that a manwants that he can achieve, nor can the speeding barque command the wind that she listeth." At any rate I hope that your Excellency and your fair and precious lady, her Excellency Lady Curzon, will not take away with you from Muscat any but pleasant recollections.

THE DEPARTURE FROM KARACHI.

The circumstances attending the departure of the Viceroy on his visit to the Persian Gulf, the "Sind Gazette" says, have been wholly auspicious and will, we hope, prove to be a happy augury for the success of His Excellency's mission. The Viceroy accompanied by his Staff arrived by special train at 2 p.m., on Monday. The whole of the ground between the railway lines for the space of about 50 yards had been filled in with earth and covered with matting and red cloth, and a guard-of-honour with band and colors of the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment was drawn up alongside the special, and received His Excellency with the usual salute as he alighted from the saloon. The arrival was absolutely private and no one was allowed within the police cordon except the officers actually on duty. Lord Curzon after having introduced to him by Mr. Cumine, the Commissioner, a few Heads of Departments, went on board the Hardinge which was berthed at the Erskine Wharf. An hour later Lady Curzon accompanied by Lady Ulrica Duncombe arrived by a special train from Simla, which covered the last 65 miles in an hour probably a record for railway travelling in India. The Chairman and Trustees of the Karachi Port Trust had very kindly invited a large number of guests to witness the departure of the Hardinge and her escort. They embarked on the Richmond Crawford which left the Merewether Pier at 3-30 P. M. The Harbour was a pretty sight, with all the shipping dressed with flags and strings of flags flying from the lighthouse and adjacent flagstaff, and the Manora forts. The Richmond Crawford steamed out to where the Argonaut was lying, and cruising slowly around watched the other vessels take up their positions, the Hyacinth alongside the Argonaut and the Pomone and Fox behind making the four corners of a large square. We understand that though some of the vessels of the escort are capable of steaming twenty knots an hour, an average speed of twelve knots only will be maintained. Exactly at 4-25 P. M. the Hardinge came our of the harbour and a salute was fired simultaneously from the four warships and the saluting battery at Manora. She steamed very slowly between the vessels and lay in the centre of the square apparently motionless for a few minutes while the National Anthem was played by the band of H. M. S. Hyacinth. The scene was very picturesque and effective; the four escorting vessels with their bulwarks manned, so that each looked as though her deck were surrounded by a white railing and the white boat lying in the middle of the square was a picture that will not easily be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of seeing it. As the strains of the National Anthem, faintly heard on board the Richmond Crawford died away, the Hardinge, moving slowly forward, started on what we hope will be a safe and prosperous voyage. The Richmond Crawford returned to the Merewether Pier at 5-30.

During Lord Curzon's tour in Sind on the way to Karachi his Excellency had some shooting for which excellent arrangements were made by the Commissioner and were crowned with success. Not only did the Commissioner organise one of his usual platforms in Sind but he devised a new style of beating, and a record bag was the result. The total bag secured by the Viceroy's party was 450; while the Collector of Larkana and his Assistant, Mr. Crerar, put on another 100. His Excellency secured 150 birds to his own gun. Lord Curzon arrived at Larkana Station at 8 A.M on Saturday morning and after a brief delay appeared on the platform, where he was met by the Commissioner and the Collector. No sightseers were allowed on the platform. The Municipal Commissioners were formally presented by the Collector to His Excellency, who then left in company with the Commissioner in the latter's carriage for the camp eight miles away, followed by Colonel the Hon'ble E. Baring and Captain C. Wigram, A.D.C. The Collector took charge of Major Poynter, A.D.C. and Captain Keighley, A.D.C. and mounted on camels the three set out for the Collector's camp some 8 miles away, Shooting began after breakfast at about noon in butts composed of tamarisk bushes and the birds were cleverly driven and retrieved. All spent a most enjoyable day, and H. E. the Viceroy expressed himself as highly pleased with the day's sport. His Excellency appeared to be in the best of health.

The Viceroy arrived at Hyderabad on Sunday, at 9-30 a. m, about half an hour later than he was expected. At the station he was received by Mr. Brendon, the Collector of Hyderabad, and the Officer Commanding the Station, Mr. Brendon, having introduced the Sessions Judge and presented the Municipal Councillors in a body, conducted His Excellency to his bungalow escorted by a squadron of Jacob's Horse. The visit being private, there were no receptions or addresses. In the afternoon His Excellency drove out to the Central Prison where he spent about half an hour, inspecting the various handiworks of the prisoners. From thence he visited the tombs of the Amirs and the fort. His Excellency then drove through the Main Bazar (which at present is very much deserted, like the whole town, on account of the plague) and back to the Collector's residence. His Excellency left Hyderabad on Monday at 10-30 A. M. Lady Curzon's special reached Hyderabad Station about an hour after the Viceroy had left and moved off after a two minutes' halt.

MUSCAT: AN OUTPOST OF THE GULF.

Muscat, on the Arabian coast, is outside the Persian Gulf proper. The white flat roofed Arab town occupies the shelving southern beach and is flanked on either side by two forts, relics of the Portuguese dominion, which bristle with guns the most of which are old and comparatively harmless. The harbour, though only a little more than a mile long by half-a-mile in width, is more capacious than it seems, and save against a north-east wind is admirably secure.

One is struck immediately, says a writer who recently described the place, by the wonderful strength of the place which could so easily be made impregnable both from land and sea; while in the little cove six or seven men-of-war can easily lie protected. But at present Muscat, so far as its own power of protection goes, is at the mercy of the smallest gun boat of any modern fleet which standing across the mouth of the cove could soon reduce the Sultan's palace to ruins.

Its political value is enhanced by its position, for it forms a strong outpost beyond the gates of the Persian Gulf which lie between Cape Mussandine and Bander Abbas, and just as eagerly as Russia looks towards that port, so does France ever try to push her influence at the Court of Muscat, but Sayid Feyzul, the Sultan, is on the best of terms with the British Political Agent. Our first treaty with Muscat, about the year 1798, provided for the total exclusion of French and Dutch trade there; this was when Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia were endeavouring to devise some plan for the invasion of India, and now, a century later, we have to protect ourselves against an alliance of the same two Powers in these waters. A British Agent was permanently established at Muscat in 1840, but it was not until 1894 that a French Consul was apppointed there. The population is very mixed and is made up of Arabs, Beluchis, Negroes, Persians and every other nation that frequents the port, out of the trade, which amounts to nearly half-a-million sterling yearly, the bulk is in the hands of British or British-Indian merchants, and the shipping is entirely British and native. The French have no trade at all and very little prospect of any in the future; all their efforts are confined to undermining our influence and to secure a coaling station on the coast, and a couple of years ago they endeavoured to establish one in Muscat itself, having induced the Sultan to support them. But the appearance of a British cruiser and an interview with the Admiral soon changed his views, and the French were baffled; the incident which might have easily developed into strained relations or worst being safely forced to drop when it was seen that we had no idea of making graceful concessions in that quarter.

THERE was a delightful parable in real life of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance at the Tivoli the other evening, when a trained canary used by the Japanese jugglers escaped, and settled in the lap of the Countess of Dudley, who was witnessing the performance, with the Earl and a party of friends. An attendant respectfully claimed it, but on the Countess offering to buy her feathered admirer Mr. Philip Yorke the manager gallantly requested her ladyship to accept it. The Earl with the aid of a penknife and a programme soon improvised a cage and the songster was carred off in triumph to his new quarters. If the Countess believes in the mascotte there could hardly be a luckier instance.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A NAPOLEONIC REVERSION.

ROYAL VISITS AND FASHIONS.

ORNAMENTAL DETAILS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

Whence comes this strange new spirit of militarism which seems suddenly determined to pervade our modern modes? Overturning calmly all our preconceived notions of the fitness of things by slow degrees it seeks to dominate not only our coats and gowns but our millinery also until we seem to live in a world of gold and silver braid epaulettes brush aigrettes cockades and military buttons. The Vogue of those garments known vaguely as Guards coats may have been the beginning of it, although also those useful and comfortable articles of attire have quickly become too popular to be altogether desirable. Guards coats of a sort are to be seen now in every small draper's window, many of them marked at something and eleven pence even though they may be partially, if not entirely, lined with what is politely described as silk. So vanishes, perhaps this one particular garment but the military spirit remains and we shall see all through the winter, scarlet and crimson cloth coats of soldierly bearing trimmed with military braid and button's, while or many of the very newest hats in Paris actual copies of uniform epaulettes are to be seen carried out either in gold or silver, and arranged in such a way that the long fringes fall over on one side. Upon the Napoleon toques in felt or fur the stiff cockades of pleated ribbon or gold galon are quite in their element and seem to be in fact the only kind of ornamentation possible on anything so severe as a reproduction of the three cornered headgear of the Little Corporal. Curiously enough, the inclination of Fashion to revert at the moment to the modes of the First Empire has received considerable impetus in London during the last week by the production of "The Duchess of Yantzic" at the Lyric Theatre," where the quaint gowns worn in the gardens at Fontainebleau, and again in the scene of the Empress Josephine's Court at the Tuileries, represent faithfully the interesting fashions of that most fascinating period.

It was a time when money must have been very lavishly spent, though, if we may credit Mme. de Remusat's reflections on the subject. Writing, for instance, about the Empress Josephine's extravagance, she says:—"The smallest party, the tiniest dance, was an excuse for her to order a new dress, and this, in spite of the shop-loads of things kept in the Palace; for one of her peculiarities was that she would never part with anything of the kind. It would not be possible to reckon up the sum spent by the Empress in dress. Every tradesman in Paris was always making something for her. I have myself seen her wear several lace dresses, each worth thirty, forty, or even a hundred thousand francs." In his entertaining book on the history of fashions in Paris from 1797 to 1897, M. Octave Uzanne also tells us that Josephine's favourite evening gowns were made of "misty white India muslin, extraordinarily fine and clear in texture, and worth at least, from a hundred to a hundred and fifty francs a yard." It is interesting, too, in connection with the thought which has evidently been spent at the Lyric in the selection of suitable backgrounds for the beautiful Empire dresses, to be told by M. Uzanne that the Empress, "like most of the leading lights of fashion under the Empire, was always careful that her dresses should harmonise with the colour of the furniture which was to be their suiting and background. Thus, a pale blue gown suited yellow brocade hangings and furniture, while a myrtle-green Court dress could only appear in surroundings adorned with poppy-red damask. This matter was one of great anxiety to all those ladies who desired to enjoy the full triumph of their attire, and we are assured that when, the day after her marriage, the ridiculous Borghese was received at St. Cloud, she almost died of rage when she saw herself spreading her sumptuous robes of green brocade, with their jewelled embroidery, over a divan covered with damask of the deepest blue. Distinct echoes of those modes of a century ago are making themselves heard in the fashions of to-day.

In these ever-shortening days, when the bleak October winds are beginning to warn us of the sharper blasts in store, and town is looking a bit depressed after its recent rains, we want something to cheer our drooping spirits. And the "special correspondents" of our fashion journals have at least had their opportunity for striking a festal note amid the rather melancholy tones of autumn for the visit of the King and Queen of Italy to Paris seems to have provided a magnificent processional of lovely frocks. Both Queen Elena and her French entertainers appeared in some wonderful toilettes, with details of gold tissue, shining satin, and gorgeous velvet were really enough to inspire an epic on dress. What will London do, to emulate this show, on the approaching visit of the Italian Sovereigns? The preponderance of white and cream colour in the Paris fete gowns, emphasised by Mdme. Loubet's toilette—when receiving her Royal guests—of ivory silk with appliqued guipure and long cream cloth mantle shows that the rage for these delicate hues for "smart" functions is as pronounced as ever, even for matrons, for in these accommodating days age is no longer a bar to wearing what were once the exclusive tints of youth. It must be remembered that white and cream can always be appropriately relieved by dark fur. After the recent revelations anent furs, if really makes one pause in ones selection, but we may be deliberately helping to foster the fiendish cruelties involved in much of their procuring. It is satisfactory to see that the subject is still uppermost in the Press, and public opinion with women behind it, must conquer at last, for are we not bound to get our own way in the end? In connection with this question one may be pardoned for quoting a most sympathetic letter received from a correspondent who readily exculpates "the vast majority of women from conscious cruelty in this matter for, as she says, "We are not heartless but heedless uninformed or misinformed, as to the cruel cost involved in procuring the furs and feathers in which so many adorn themselves. When every woman thinks thus, we may do wonders: meantime we must appeal strenuously to all who are interested to strengthen public opinion in the matter by asserting their own individual influence. To have convictions is much but to have the courage of them is still more.

Meanwhile, the "ever-climbing wave" of Fashion mounts, and brings with it every day some fresh addition to our toilette. One of the latest eccentricities is the passion for veils—due no doubt to the motorist craze. With one of the new "motor veils" a woman can shroud her face with almost Oriental completeness. The veil, which may be white or black spotted or plain—spots are bad for the eyes—can be twisted round the hat at the back, brought round the neck, and tied with bow and ends at the left side. Some of the newest are of white gauze figured with appliqued black embroidery, and are quite costly additions to our walking gear. The latest things in motoring veils are in coloured chiffon—even blue, green, or pink are permissible—with black velvet graduated spots, they are somewhat "loud." By the way, lace and chiffon are both to the front for evening wear, and many are the models to be seen, while the rage for "paillettes" and sequins is increasing. White net with silver spangles makes a pretty gown for a young girl, though the "paillettes" may be varied in colour, and moon light blue, mauve, or pink may be contrasted with gold and silver. Contemporary with these is the craze for imitation jewellery, in favour of which there is really much to be said but that, as Mr. Kipling would say, "is another story." Meantime, there is a revival of imitation "Celtic" ornaments, which is, one more development of that "Celtic renaissance" of which we have heard so much of late years, thanks to its brilliant representatives Mr. W. B. Yeats and Miss Fiona Macleod, and their distinguished following. Now comes "Celtic" jewellery. Quite another era is suggested by the coming revival of brocade, which brings with it an historic sort of flavour that must appeal to the most unimaginative—an atmosphere of hoops and powder and dainty old-world grace. Gold will be much worn in these fabrics; indeed, we seem to be rapidly approaching the auriferous ideal of Miss Kilmansegg in the matter of bullion. The wearing of these costly fabrics—"c'est une autre paire de manches" altogether. Nor are they always becoming, witness the wearing of a cloth-of-gold dress in a current play by a leading actress, who is fairly overweighted by its cumbrosome splendour.

Perhaps, as Mr. A. D. Hall said at the recent meeting of the Horticultural College, Swanley,

DIVINGS INTO BHAGAVAD-GÎTÂ

VEDAS AND BHAGAVAD-GÎTÂ CONTRASTED.

The Vedas form an ocean, an ocean at once wide, very wide, according to some, even "boundless" rather "endless, infinite," but without depth, at least a depth worth recording, or even appreciable, besides, it is all ritual, as understood by the Brahmin ritualist of to-day and his ancestors both immediate and remote. The Vedic ritual as a rule, is bloody and gloomy; it outrages modesty, is grossly, aye revoltingly obscene, especially in the celebrated horse-sacrifice (I) and in the mahâ-vrata (II) and kun-tâpa (III) "days," a Montezuma would perhaps have discovered a kinship between his own dear and dark ritual on the one hand, and the Vedic ritual with its human sacrifice (IV) and the like, as disclosed in the Yajur-veda, both Dark and Bright, on the other. There may be poetry, at times fine, very fine, though misunderstood, and therefore misinterpreted by the ritualistic Brahmin; many of the hymns may be pronounced invaluable from more than one stand-point. But there is hardly a moral maxim shedding its light, howsoever dim and feeble, much less a code of ethics, in the pitch darkness prevailing undisturbed and unredeemed in the Samhitâ volumes, as found and popularly interpreted to-day. The Upanishads, the reputed 'ends of the Vedas," do not, it is true, present such a void as the Samhitâs do; some gems undoubtedly dart forth brilliant hues from their bosoms, often dark, and therefore quite uninviting; but as they are few and far between, their number, compared especially with the extent of the Upanishads, must be confessed to be rather disappointing.

This cannot be said of the Bhagavad-gîtâ. It can in no way be called an ocean, to call it even a sea would be to mislead a reader; but for want of a better word, let us call the Bhagavad-gîtâ a sea, rather a small sea. The width of this sea, when compared with the ocean of any of the Four Vedas, may be pronounced as nothing, since no one has held it to have ever contained more than 700 verses, that is 1,400 lines. But this sea of such an insignificant width beats in depth the literally "boundless" ocean of the Vedas!!! The longer a scholar dives into this sea, the more refreshed is he. The whole atmosphere around is most bracing, and the baths in this sea are therefore naturally cooling, pleasing and yet inspiring. Almost all the verses can be taken for so many gems or pearls, some having a very high value in every day life, a few may be pronounced invaluable. The work in the small compass of 700 verses lays down a code of ethics which is at once clear and sublime, and which a staunch and stern follower of that code may be pardoned for holding to have no equal.

FICTIONS AND FACTS ABOUT BHAGAVAD-GÎTÂ.

It is popularly believed that the Bhagavad-gîtâ is the address delivered by Krishna, the 8th incarnation of Vishnu, the preserving Unity of the Brahminical Trinity, to Arjuna, the 3rd among the 5 sons of Pându, that the occasion was the commencement of the great war which lasted for 18 days, and which is the subject of the Brahminical epoes of Mahâ-bhârata, and as such the Bhagavad-gîtâ forms a part of that awfully long and occasionally tedious poem, that it contains exactly 700 verses, and that along with the Mahâ-bhârata it is 5,000 years old. All these are of course so many fictions; let us make an attempt to find out what the facts must have been. The task may at first sight seem next to impossible; but a way can be made in the seemingly dark, dense and impenetratable jungle; and when a ray of light falls on it, there will be illumination sufficient to reveal the facts whose value no thoughtful person will under-estimate.

Let us proceed at once to the task.

The people, no doubt, believe the Mahâ-bhârata to be 5,000 years old; but this is a pleasing myth, nothing more. The older generations of Brahmins reduced the antiquity of 5,000 years by 653 years in holding the era of Yudhishthira to have lasted for 3,526; instead of 3,44 4 years; while the fact of Bhîshma having breathed his last on the 8th of the Bright Mâgha, shortly after the winter solstice had actually set in, will still further reduce the antiquity of the story, which in that case cannot be taken as older than 3,000 years. The antiquity of the Mahâ-bhârata story being thus reduced, that of the Bhagavad-gîtâ also will have to submit to reduction. Let us now proceed to the number of verses contained in it.

Even one dipping, which need not be deep, will convince an ordinary inquirer that all the 700 verses could not have belonged to one and the same age, that they must have belonged to different ages or periods, removed more or less from one another. Many of the parts of the present Bhagavad-gîtâ will be found even on a cursory examination to be unconnected or ill-fitting; they are often ill-arranged, out of order, irrelevant. The occasion was not one for verbose, out-of-the way or irrelevant questions and answers; there could be no room for digression and aimless repetition, there could be no ushering in of any extraneous matter which had no relevancy to the one point of overcoming the reluctance or hesitation of Arjuna to fight. The occasion was in fact one for brevity, simplicity and perspicuity; any thing tending to the contrary, the addresser, or rather referee, who was no ordinary man, would have taken care to eschew. Take the 10th chapter; there is no occasion for the 7 verses (12-18) put into the mouth of Arjuna; they are unconnected with the preceding verse, and Arjuna is apparently asking at random, as if the time were hanging heavily, and he must kill it somehow. In the 18th verse, Arjuna asks the Addresser to describe at length first his yoga "greatness" and then his vibhûtis "elects"; but the remaining 10th chapter is devoted solely to the vibhûtis, the yoga which Arjuna wants first is relegated to the next, that is the 11th chapter, there being at its beginning an ardent desire once more expressed by Arjuna to see it. The question as to whether the active devotee or the passive quietist were dearest to the Addresser, which Arjuna asks in the opening verse of the 12th chapter, is again irrelevant, as neither devotion to the Addresser nor quietism is in any way seemingly connected with his reluctance to fight. There is no question of Arjuna in reference to the way of the concentration of mind or of the attainment of peace by one; yet the Addresser goes on discoursing on both in the 4 verses from 9 to 12. The 13th chapter opens with a verse, which may be an interpolation, as the orthodox hold, owing to its raising the number of verses to 701, or no interpolation. If no interpolation, it is strange that the Addresser should answer the last 4 questions first, instead of the first 2, which follow, though precedence as a matter of course should have been given to them. Even taking the verse to be an interpolation, there is suspicion that the Addresser is simply out of order and place in descanting and discoursing at length on the principles of the Sânkhya system as lattarly expounded and understood. The same is true also of the 14th chapter, the two opening verses of which form a pithless, useless and irrelevant addition; the next two verses (3-4) are no doubt irrelevant, but teach the extraordinary doctrine of the mahadbramhan being the mother, and as such of the Supreme Spirit, the Father of the universe, impregnating her, a teaching found nowhere else in the whole range of the Sanskrit philosophical literature; then follows a regular dissertation on the "three qualities" as set forth in the Sânkhya system. In the next (15th) chapter the peepul tree in the opening verse must be taken as quite distinct from the one in the next, as the knowledge of the former is commended or recommended, while the latter is described as only fit to be lopped off; after the lopping off of this peepul, the author, whoever he was, exhorts the reader or the hearer to seek the Supreme Spirit and to surrender to Him, and sets the example by readily surrendering himself!!! The 14th verse teaches downright pantheism, while the 3 verses from 16 to 18 are pre-eminently monotheistic, there being recognised in them three distinct principles, viz., the changing matter, the immortal human soul and the Good Spirit, in the world. Renunciation of the world, a contemplative and quietistic life, solitude and the like formed the millennium Arjuna longed for; the Addresser was opposed to all these and the like follies, and therefore denounced them in plain and unmistakable words with such an unflinching and unyielding firmness, that ultimately he could not but prevail on the Addressed, who at once completely divorced himself from the temporary madness that had seized him of quitting the world and going about a begging, and resumed his previous attitude of carrying on the righteous war, leaving the issue most submissively in the hands of the Most High. Any verses containing teachings which clash or conflict with the very high and noble ideal set forth with remarkable precision and clearness by the Addresser, who was certainly above the ordinary run, will have to be put among the latest additions or accretions tending to corrupt the pristine purity and original value of the very small work, a priceless pearl. Instances may be multiplied; but the few given above will, it is hoped, suffice to show that the 700 verses, which form the whole as now found, could have neither proceeded from one pen, nor could they have been the product of one period; the whole as now found is made up of parts, often ill-fitting, ill-arranged and more or less irrelevant, and that more than one pen, during periods more or less removed from one another, must therefore have been busy with the bringing into existence of the Bhagavad-gîtâ of to-day.

(To be continued.)

I.—For the so-called aitihasa Râda see 7, 9, III, Tait Brh II.—9 to 11, 3, IV, Lat 8's Sut.

III.—For the so-called dhanurya see the leaves 702 and 703, Rig-veda Samhita, the Taitva-siwshaka Edition, or the last pages of Roth's Atharva Samhita.

IV.—Cha 19 and 21, Vâjâsi Samhita.

THE ANGLO-ORIENTAL MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Mahomedan Educational Conference will meet on 29th, 30th, 30th, and 31st December. A mandap or pavilion will be erected at the rear of the Anjuman-i-Islam building near Bori Bunder. Special purdah arrangement will be made for ladies. Mahomedans as well as non-Mahomedans are eligible for membership, as well as to become visitors. Members be allowed to take part in the discussion. The members pay Rs. 5; whereas the visitors pay Rs. 2. The members and visitors can lodge in the Muzefferabad Hall on payment of Re. 1-8 per head per day. To render practical assistance to the cause of education an Exhibition will be organised. This Exhibition will be located in the Karimia Library Hall of the Anjuman. This will contain Urdoo as well as English books, useful for primary education. A complete set of kindergarten tooks, objects, and materials will be displayed. Khan Bahadur Darashaw Rattonji Chichgar has kindly undertaken to carry out this work and also to read a paper on the kindergarten system of education. Messrs. Blackie and Son have kindly undertaken to organise the other part of the Exhibition. Mr. Mistry, a gentleman who has earned a name in teaching commercial education, has kindly promised to read a paper on the advantages of commercial education. All these gentlemen deserve the thanks of the Mahomedans. The members, as well as the visitors, will be allowed free admission to he Exhibition Hall. A day will be set apart when the non-Muslim friends of the Mahomedans will be invited to witness this interesting Exhibition.

A social function of considerable importance that will take place at the time of the conference is the Bar-dinner. The original arrangement of admitting only Barristers has been modified. Now all Mahomedan solicitors as well as pleaders will be admitted. Every one joining this social dinner will pay Rs. 10 each. The occasion of the meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Conference will be utilised to form a Journalistic Association of all the Urdu newspapers throughout India. According to the usual practice, resolutions will be placed before the conference for discussion. Important amongst them are those that refer to the ways and means to be adopted, to encourage primary as well as higher education, to introduce technical education, to popularise female education, and to generally improve the social and moral condition of the Mahomedans.—Yours, &c.,

KAZI KABIRUDDIN,
Harrington Lodge, Mazagon, November 19.

DISTURBANCE IN A TEMPLE.

The temple of Sri Agastheeswara Swami of Velipalayam is managed by trustees, three of whom are of one faction while the other two have formed a separate faction, writes a correspondent of the "Madras mail." A marriage festival used to be performed in the temple on the day following the "Skandasashti." The two trustees forming the minority authorised Pichaikkanu Pillay to perform the festival; the other three trustees set up some other men to do it. Each party apprehended a disturbance from the other, and both went to the Joint Magistrate for help. The Joint Magistrate made enquiries and passed an order, under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that the parties appointed by the majority of the trustees should do the festival. That party accordingly performed the festival in the temple on the 12th instant. In the meantime, Pichaikkanu Pillay filed a special Civil Suit in the Court of the District Munsiff Negapatam, who passed a temporary order restraining the other party from doing the festival. As soon as this order was pronounced, a disturbance arose within the temple and a number of men who were engaged in the performance of the festival appeared in the Sub-Magistrate's Court with wounds said to have been inflicted by the other party. The Joint Magistrate, on hearing of this disturbance, immediately went to the temple, stopped the further continuance of the festival, and directed the Police to arrest the ringleaders and deal with them according to law. Further disturbance was thus fortunately prevented. The wounded men are under treatment in the Hospital, but the injuries are not serious. Seven men have been arrested and remanded to custody pending Police investigation.

DISCOVERY OF A SCHOOLROOM IN ANCIENT BABYLONIA

TRULY, the most intimate life of nations which flourished many thousands of years ago, rises gradually from its long entombment through the extraordinary results of recent excavations. Here is a report of the French Archæological Institute at Kairo, dealing with the researches of a learned priest, Vincent Scheil. In the little Babylonian town of Sippara, which in distinction from similarly named places was called the "Sippara of the Plain," or "of the Sun," and which was surrounded by a number of suburbs, he has discovered a perfect schoolroom for pupils of the more learned class, together with the materials for writing and instruction. It transports us back to upwards of 4,000 years before our time!

Where Sippara once stood there is now only a mound of earth covered with potsherds. As soon as this layer, however, was dug through, pieces of walls and remnants of houses and public edifices appeared. At the request of the Turkish Government, P. Vincent Scheil has laid bare a whole ward of the town, and from it a full insight into the life of the inhabitants can be gathered. The school was found in a little house opposite a temple. Little clay tablets and statuettes lay about in it. On one of the tablets was the inscription: "He who distinguishes himself in the School of Writing will shine even as the sun."

The walls were three metres high. The house contained seven rooms in one of them a vast mass of clay tablets were set in regular order. Many of them had not yet been baked, so that they stuck together, and their inscriptions had become undecipherable. Many other tablets, however, proved to be intact; and they contained hymns in the oldest Sumerian—that is, pre-Semitic, Turanian—language of Babylonia; meteorological lists, primers, dictionaries, arithmetical problems, contracts and so forth. Some had served as copy-books which was clearly visible from the firmness and beautiful clearness of the letters. They were used for exercises in the class. On several of the tablets it could still be seen how the pupils had scratched out some faulty writing, smoothing the clay over again with the stylus made of wood, bone, or copper.

All the dated texts bear the name of King Hammurabi, about whom the recent controversy between Professor Delitzsch and the Emperor William II. arose. So the school is known to have been used about twenty-one centuries ago.

The cuneiform writing must have presented great difficulties to the learners. As to the grammar, declensions, conjugations, little sentences referring to prayers, forms of greeting, expressions of sympathy, judicial and business phrases, also arithmetical and geometrical tasks, the nomenclature of measures and weights and so forth, are contained in beautifully-inscribed tablets.

"What next?"—K. B. in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

MAILS BY THE SIBERIAN ROUTE.

October 23, says the "Shanghai Mercury" may be considered a red letter day in the commercial annals of Shanghai if not in that of civilization in general for the first two mails from the Continent of Europe via Siberia, arrived here shorty after noon, thereby establishing the fact that it is feasible to maintain a correspondence between Europe and Shanghai in 23 days as against 33 via the Suez Canal. It should be noted here that the Siberian mails are dated the 1st and 2nd October and were received on the same day as the French mail of September 19th by the French mail steamer Yarra. But it is to be regretted that for the present it is only possible to make use of the new route by means of the German and French Post-Office The British Post Office has not yet availed itself of this new facility, and as far as we can learn the reason is that the low Postal tariff on correspondence between Shanghai and Great Britain forbids or makes it impossible for the British Post office to pay the high transit fees demanded by Russia. The Japanese postal authorities will forward mails for Europe by the Siberian railway on and after the 25th Oct. The mails for Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland will be put in sealed bags by the Japanese authorities; but mail matter for other countries will be sent in bags which will be opened and sorted at the Russian post offices in Dalny or Vladivostock. Mail matter to be forwarded by this new route must be marked on the cover or it will be forwarded by the ordinary route. The number of days required between Japan and Moscow will be from twenty-two to twenty-five for the present; but it is intended to reduce this time by from three to five days in the near future.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 21st November.

There will be practice on the Santa Cruz Range to-day (Saturday) the 21st instant at 4 p.m.

The usual competition for the Musketry Cup will take place then.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

The attendance of those members who have not yet practised with the new carbine is desired.

There will be a Parade at the Riding School next Tuesday at 7 a.m. Dress,—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st November.

1. The Battalion will parade to-day (Saturday), the 21st, instant, at 4-45 p.m. on the (12st Regt) Marine Lines Parade Ground, for Commanding Officer's Parade.

Dress—Field Day Order.

2. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College grounds at 8-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th instant; also on Wednesday the 25th instant at the J J Hospital at 5-15 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery: and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed, and healthy condition, Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores etc. sell it.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE Queen Victoria memorial is now taking definite shape, as far as the ground plan is concerned, and anybody who has not been along the Mall for a few weeks will be surprised at the improvement which the broad circular sweep of roadway has made to the top of that historic drive. Even the sombre front of the Palace seems more attractive under the new conditions. The site which the late Queen's statue will ultimately occupy has been turfed over, and in the centre is planted a magnificent clump of rhododendrons, which will make a splendid splash of colour in the spring. Considerable progress has already been made with the stone balustrade which runs north and south in front of the Palace, but it will probably be years before the more decorative part of the memorial is completed.

One story told of Mrs. Booth-Tucker when a little girl of thirteen shows her to have been the true child of her parents. When walking along the shore at Portsmouth beside her governess, she saw a donkey cart being driven along furiously by a lad who was belabouring the poor beast savagely. Breaking away from her companion, she rushed after it, and pulled the boy from his seat. Catching up his stick, she showed blows upon the lad's head and shoulders, with the words, uttered amid tears, There now, how do you like it? Perhaps her pleading proved more powerful than the blows; but in a few moments the lad was kneeling beside the donkey asking God's forgiveness for his cruelty. The climax came with the girl driving back triumphantly in the cart beside the boy, who promised henceforth to be kind and to treat his donkey well.

Mr. Seddon, like some unbiassed observers at Westminister, believes that many questions are placed on the paper for no other purpose than to advertise Members to their constituents. If the questions were not reported in Hansard and the newspapers they would be much fewer, in his opinion. Warming with the theme, the New Zealand Premier went on to make the revolutionary suggestion that if Hansard were abolished the Session would be shortened by a half, and much better work would be done. The statement was received with mingled cheers ahd laughter,

Though by no means a prolific composer, the late Sir Herbert Oakeley contributed some of the finest hymn tunes and chants to be found in Anglican collections. His quadruple chant in F—the only one of the kind that has become universally known and popular—stands as the earliest and best example known to Church musicians. Sir Herbert refused an offer of £100 for the copyright made to him by a firm of publishers. For just twenty-eight bars of music it may be doubted if such a large amount has ever been offered for a copyright. It is not easy to displace an old tune like the one associated with Sun of my soul. Yet Sir Herbert Oakeley's seating in A flat, which made its appearance with Hymns Ancient and Modern, is now almost exclusively sung to that well-known hymn, while his music to Saviour, blessed Saviour is instinct with the true spirit of sacred musical expression. Monk Dykes, Stainer, Sullivan and Oakeley—the names mostly responsible for the Church music of the Victorian era—have now all passed away. Christian churches all over the world have inherited the fruits of their talent.

Mr. Snead Cox, who is to write the biography of Cardinal Vaughan, finds much more material to his hand than anybody suspected to be in existence. The Cardinal, who was the reverse of sentimental, had nevertheless recourse to that refuge of the sentimental—the keeping of a diary. In early life he wrote comparatively few letters, but as time went on these increased in numbers and also in freedom of expression. The biographer, who is the late Cardinal's kinsman, and edited his newspaper "The Tablet" for him, is known to the outside public by occasional articles in the "Nineteenth Century" and other periodicals. He now takes in hand a task for which he is particularly well equipped by close association with the Cardinal and by intimate sympathy with his temperament and his career.

New York, as we learn from the "Lancet," has settled the legal status of faith cure by a case decided before the highest Court of the State. A Christian Scientist was convicted by a jury for intentionally failing to provide medical aid for his child, suffering from broncho-pneumonia, and was sentenced to 500 days in gaol or a 500 dollar fine. For the law is that a person who wilfully omits without lawful excuse to perform a duty, by law imposed on him, to furnish food, clothing, shelter, or medical attendance to a minor is guilty of a misdemeanour. And the law is quite clear as to what a medical attendant is. So possibly New York will hear less of such peculiar people as the Christian Scientists.

One can understand the scorn with which Dr. Dowie regards the New York Press (the Chicago journalists after much earlier vituperation, received almost a benediction from the doctor a week or two ago) when one sees how the new Elijah is treated by New York reporters. A woman journalist describes him as this short, grandfatherly tub of a man, with the shoulders of a piano mover, the corporation of a London alderman, the legs of a jockey, the head of a philosopher, the accent of a scholar, the authority of a general, and the emotional versatility of an actor, with a facility of shedding tears that Clara Morris might have envied. The writer adds: Looking out as he does, over a great scene of beard, he offers naught for criticism save eyes and nose. The eyes are small and sharp and the nose is a rather ordinary protuberance, terminating in a pronounced button. She nevertheless admits that she liked him in her most insinuating way about his previous existence Elijah vanished.

THE Marquess of Ripon who recently celebrated his 76th birthday has filled most of the important offices of State, including those of Secretary for War for the Colonies, and for India; he has been First Lord of the Admiralty, Governor-General of India, and Lord President of the Council, and knows as much of the inner workings of our national Administration as any man alive. The even tenour of his public career threatened to be seriously interrupted by his becoming a Roman Catholic in 1874. It caused him to resign the Grand Mastership of the Free Masons, but it did not preclude his becoming Viceroy of India immediately afterwards. He has never found statesmanship and religion incompatible. Indeed it has long been an open secret among his chosen friends that Lord Ripon is one of the men who regard the two as inseparable. I feel confident of Lord Ripon's success, because he asks counsel of the Lord, was the expression of General Gordon when he heard of the Viceregal appointment of his friend.

Lady Ripon has shared all her husband's trials and triumph and his friends have been her friends. Gordon was among them as Lord Cowper will remember. The last-named lunched with Lord Ripon and upon the departure of a little man whom he did not know, asked his hostess the name of the guest To his intense disappointment he was informed that it was General Gordon whom he had badly wanted to meet. In his disappointment Lord Cowper told his brother Henry, who determined that he would make not such mistake but went next day to Lady Ripon's specially to meet the hero. He met a man and paid him the greatest attention, treasuring every word that escaped his lips. After luncheon he mentioned to Lady Ripon how delighted he had been to meet General Gordon, General Gordon? repeated the Marchioness, General Gordon. Ah there is a slight mistake. The gentleman to whom you were talking at lunch is the doctor who is going out to India with us.

It has been noted recently that many of Lord Avebury's books have been translated into French and other languages; but that is not the only link between Lord Avebury and the French student. As M. Cambon reminded us not long ago, Lord Avebury addresses the Frenchman in his own tongue in works written specially for him. It is safer; he knows them who his friends across the Channel are going to read. He does not if he leaves his matter to the tender mercy of the translater. For example he detected in the translation of his immortal gem, Ants, this pretty bit of imagination: High Elms Down Kent, he had written. In the translation it appeared as Les Hautes Ormas Bas-Kent. But he is too old a hand to be amazed at anything that turns upon the reception accorded so aught he writes.

A pious Scotsman wote to him in wrathful protest against his using the name of Christ in relation to the study of ants: obviously ignorant of the existence of the eminent naturalist to whom the learned author as referring. With such experiences in mind when he published his idea of the hundred best books, Lord Avebury did not his own favourites. Were one to do so he might be set down as a lunatic, he has said.

It is obviously of the first importance for the advancement of recruiting that men who have gainep a good character while serving with colours should not be left out in the cold on their return to civil life, and consequently the National Association, for the Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers is doing a work which deserve all possible support. Lieutenant-General F. Green-Wilkinson, who writes us from 119, Victria-street, S. W., mentions that of late applications for men have been very scarce, owing largely to depression in trade, and perhaps to a diminished interest in the soldier now that the war is over.

On the other hand, the Chairman states that candidates for registration are daily increasing owing to the present service of three years with the colours. Now that winter is at hand, he makes an earnest appeal to employers, and especially to the County and Borough Councils to continue to show their sympathy to these men who deserve well of their country. The majority of those engaged through the Association have done exceedingly well in the employment procured for them, and it should be a matter of interest to employers to know that by simply telephoning to the Secretary they will at once be supplied with respectable men, accustomed to discipline without the expense or delay of advertising.

WITH reference to a statement that appeared in an article on the "Situation in Ireland," we are informed says the "Pall Mall" that Sir John Arnott is not the owner of the "Irish Times," as therein stated, but chairman of the limited company to which that journal belongs. The Bandon estate, which was also spoken of, is only a portion of the Arnott Trust property left by the late Sir John Arnott, of which the present Sir John Arnott is co-trustee with the Dowager Lady Arnott for the rest of the family.

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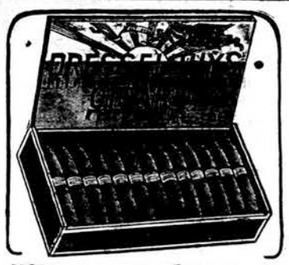

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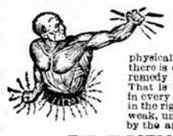

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ☜

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M. A.P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THE great Italian actress who honours us by occupying the Adelphi Theatre, is indeed, an artist to her finger-tips, for I am told that it is to those beautiful hands of hers, around which the gallant Signor D'Annunzio wrote La Gioconda, that the play of Francesca da Rimini is indebted for its beautiful costumes. But to repress what anxiety there might be felt as to how the work of dressmaking would affect those artistic finger-tips, let it be instantly understood that Mme. Duse has not actually been using needle and thread. The facts of the case are that Duse, having some difficulty in Italy with her costumier, who does not appear to have been a genius, turned one of the apartments of her house into a workroom, and there personally superintended the making of the dresses by "hands" hired from some of the best costume houses of her country.

Now picture, by the heading to this paragraph, the serious looking author of Francesca da Rimini, La Gioconda, La Citta Morta, and the rest of it emulating that luxurious lady of the nursery books who "sat on a cushion to sew a fine seam and, for the obvious convenience of rhyme, refreshed herself as she did so with strawberries and sugar and cream; Signor D'Annunzio did not even, as he sat among the pins and needles of Mme. Duse's workroom, attempt to improve the occasion by making for himself the mantle of a greater Italian poet. He was th re simply to see, with "Madame," that accurate executive treatment was given to the designs for which he and the actress had previously ransacked the museums.

No serious dramatic disturbance, it is to be hoped, will result from the revelation that most of the actresses of to-day who are photographed on post cards in the act of driving the merry "Lanchester," and the frolicsome Panhard have never actually driven such engines in their lives. To name those who are motorists in negative only would be to violate a confidence, and the identity of the lady of the following little story shall be rigorously suppressed. A leading actress in musical comedy was being "interviewed" in her drawing room for one of the weekly illustrated papers, and the interviewer was astonished to see her surreptitiously hide behind the clock on the mantelpiece a photograph of herself "at the wheel" of a motor-car. "I may as well tell you," said the interviewer, who was conscious that she knew he had witnessed the manœuvre, "that I have a portrait at the office similar to that one, and I'd an idea of publishing it—with your permission." "I would rather you didn't," said the actress. But it's a capital likeness, urged the interviewer and a motor-car is so up-to-date. Then the actress explained why she had tried to hide the picture from him:

It's this way, she said frankly, I know if you were to publish that photograph you would tell the public I was an accomplished motorist. Now I am an accomplished horsewoman, and I am an accomplished swimmer; and I can row a boat and ride a free-wheel bike, and play croquet and tennis with the second best. That should satisfy you. An accomplished motorist I am not, and if you got it into print that I was, you would make me a target for eternal chaff. The musical comedy actress paused a little, as if uncertain whether to make some sort of confession or not. Then, with increased frankness, but in the most confidential manner, she continued: Look here, all of my friends know how I hate motors. I am simply scared to death of them and wouldn't ride in one for worlds—not while it was going. I only consented to sit and be photographed in this one on condition that they lashed one of the back wheels securely to a lamp-post!

Miss Kitty Loftus is very far from being one of the dummy motorists of the theatrical profession. There are very few roads in and out of London, she has not guided her car over, and her three or four years' experience as "the woman at the wheel" has made her a most confident steerer among the cabs and omnibuses of Regent Street and Piccadilly. Miss Loftus much prefers motors to horses. Ho sess, she declares, are not to be trusted, and she will never get out of her head the trouble a horse once got her into in Windsor Park. This horse would insist upon following about another horse, and on that other horse was a strange and very shy young man. It seemed that riders had hired their animals for the same stables and that at the particular time of day Miss Loftus was forced to jog along merrily at the side of the bashful stranger, the wretched things were in the habit of being driven out as a pair. Motor cars are not entirely above reproach, but they don't, says Miss Loftus, lead you into fixes like that.

It is a fortunate thing that our musical and dramatic academies (which, by the way, we are not supposed to possess) keep up their supply of bright and beautiful young talent for the musical comedy stage, or the industry of which Mr. George Edwardes and Mr. Tom B. Davis are the joint rulers would die out for want of feminine support of the "leading" description. Last week reference was made in these columns to the utter desertion of the musical comedy stage by Misses Marie Tempest, Ada Reeve and Lillian Elder and further it was hinted, but only in a hoarse and mysterious whisper, that Miss Evie Green might ultimately make up her mind to follow suit, though not of course until after the run of The Duchess of Dantzic. And now it is Miss Kitty Loftus. This bright little lady, whose success as a musical comedy actress, I had the pleasure of predicting when, some years ago now she made her first appearance in London in a pantomime at the Crystal Palace, is searching about the metropolis for a theatre in which to produce a strong dramatic play from the staid and earnest pen of Mr. Louis N. Parker. This means serious business indeed, and I join with Miss Kitty Loftus's many friends in wishing her good luck in it.

Meanwhile her unrelated surnamesake Miss Cecilia Loftus, who, as Cissie Loftus made such a sensation at the Palace some years ago with her imitations and her elopment, is lowering her pretty brows and squaring her exquisitely carved jaw to show how determined she is to become a tragedienne. In a letter to her father, Ben Brown, of the old sketch firm of Brown, Newlands, and Le Clercq, Miss Loftus writes enthusiastically of the success she is making in the United States in Mr. Justice Huntly M'Carthy's play the "Proud Prince, and who tells how far one week's engagements in Chicago she was paid no less a sum than four hundred pounds. Fancy wanting to be a tragedienne after that!

But this brilliant young lady has many Comedy contracts to fulfill before signing on with fearsome frowning Tragedy, and one of these contracts talks quite a lot about the special engagement of Miss Cecilia Loftus for a new piece not altogether tragic by Mr, Isreal Zangwill. Nor has Miss Loftus entirely given us the imitations business for one of the things she has lately been impressing New York with and which she must repeat soon according to the terms of her partnership with Mr. Frohman, is an imitation in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray, of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's entire performance of Paula. This is probably the first instance of an actress—or an actor for that matter—giving a serious imitation of another player through a whole piece, and I am not surprised to hear that Miss Cissie Loftus (she must not be Cecilia in this connection) has caused a sensation in New York by so marvelous feat of mimicry.

Miss Claire Romaine, who is the daughter of the late Edward Solomon, the musical composer, and who represents with Mr. Weedon Grossmith, the latter half of the new compound name, melo-farce, which Mr. Cecil Raleigh invented, specially for The Flood Tide, is an actress of wide experience, both in the artistic and the geographical range, and there are very few types of pieces of the popular order that she has not figured in with success. Her style being bright and distinct, her voice far-reaching, and her appearance dashing a well as dainty, she is much sought after for pantomime, and has appeared as the hero of every Christmas stage various of children's romance known to the librarian of the nursery cupboard. In melodrama, farce, comedy, musical comedy and melo farce Miss Romains has seldom failed to make a palpable hit, and it must not be forgotten that the smart little publican's daughter of the Flood Tide is the self-same young lady who a few years ago introduced Mr. Napoleon Lambalet's "Mary was a Housemaid into the piano-organs and vocal organs of the street.

Miss Romaine prides herself upon the fact that in her character of the bartender in the Call Boy, in which she appeared for many months in the United States, she was once taken for a real boy by member of her own sex. During an interval one evening at the Knickerbocker Theatre (a fitting not to say a tight-fitting place for the adventure) it occurred to Miss Ramaine that she would like to peep into the opposition theatre the Casino to see her uncle for a few minutes. The Knickerbocker and the Casino are so close to one another that communication between their respective dressing-rooms or the floors on which they are situated can be made by an iron winding staircase, and up this staircase Miss Romaine attired in male things, made her way and entered the Casino by a little door which led straight into large room where a number of young ladies were preparing for the next scene. The consternation among the goddesses was thrilling to behold, and one of their number, looked so angrily at Miss Romaine, and had so much cause to do so that the actress was seized with the dreadful feeling that he was being stricken into stone and would in that guise be of no more use at the knickerbocker Theatre!

THE twiddling penalty of six strokes with a birch, imposed the other day at Newquay upon a caddie boy for the appalling crime of stealing golf balls, leads one to congratulate little Papworth on the fact that he did not live in the North of Scotland three hundred years ago, else had his allotted span been, indeed, a brief one; for the justiciaries of that time were not only all keen golfers but also swift to execute justice. On September 1627 Francis Broune, sone to John Broune, notice in Banff, was convicted by the borrow of the court of the burgh of breaking into the "sume Patrick Shand, and, and stealing there the said golff ballis," and the judges sentenced the said Francis to be presentlie tacken out on the gallows gallowshill of this burghe, and William Wat, thereof to the death, ... dempster of the said ... dome."

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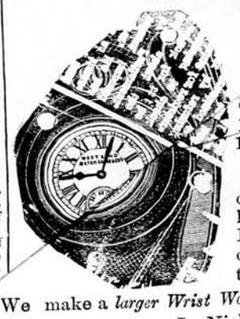

All are *perfect Time-keepers*, they each have a clear white enamelled dial (with a seconds hand), and an extra thick crystal glass over it. Bold hands and figures. A special feature of our Watches is the hand setting mechanism by the winding nut.

We make a *larger Wrist Watch* called "THE SOWAR" *just as reliable.*

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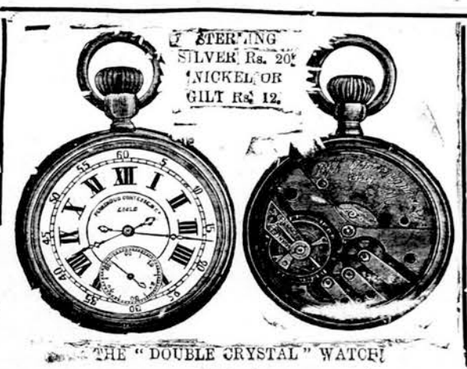

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This watch is the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal glass covering the movement this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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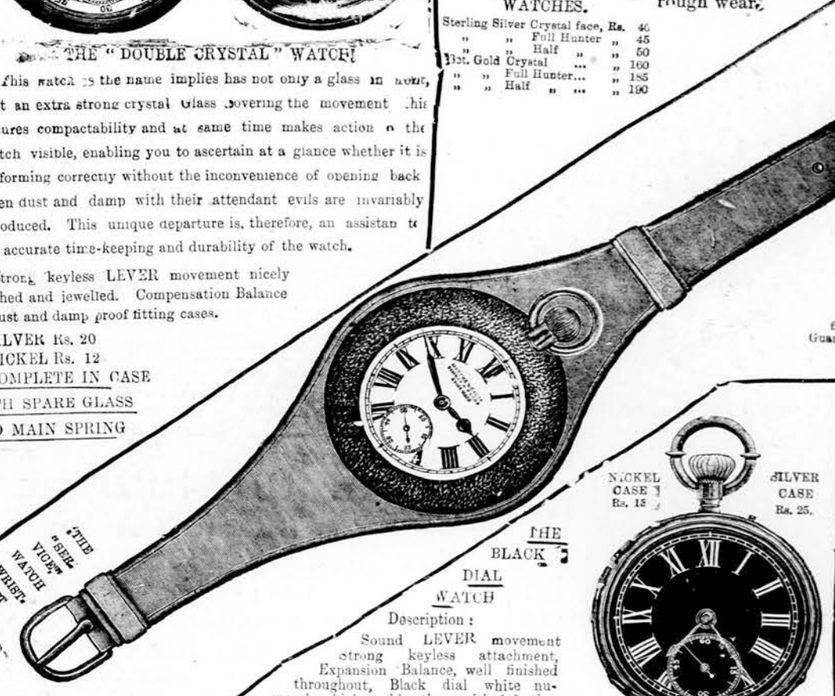
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING



Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

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Sound LEVER movement strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
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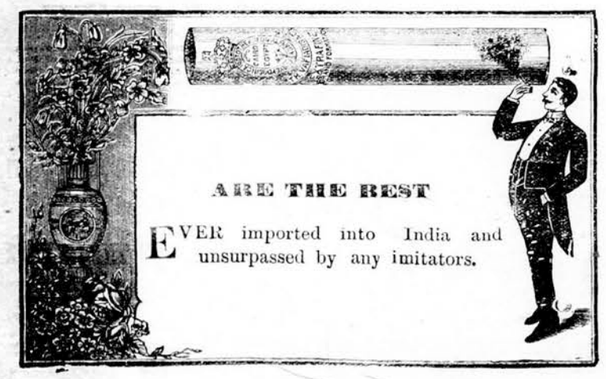

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THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average, and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horological Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and Timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we claim for our products.

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The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions, viz., with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions, variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Breguet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

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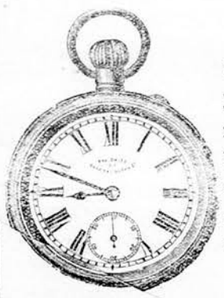

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